

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVI.—NEW SERIES, No. 461.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1854.

[PRICE 6d.]

WANTED, by a Young Person, with good references, a Situation as HOUSEMAID in a respectable family in town.—Apply to M. A. G., Post-office, Broad-street, Bloomsbury.

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Quarter-days, April 5th and October 5th.

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The Committee of the Soldiers' Friend Society have much pleasure in informing their Friends and the Christian Public that Mr. Fellows is actively engaged in the work of the Mission at Constantinople, Mr. Ray at Varna, and Mr. Jones at the Baltic. They have also the pleasure of stating they have received cheering intelligence from their agents in reference to the several spheres of labour.

The Committee regret they are not able at the present to increase their number of Scripture-readers for Foreign Service, but still hope the time is not far distant when they shall be able to report a considerable accession.

The Committee have pleasure in reporting that they have appointed Mr. E. Laws to Visit the Ships in the Port of Southampton, to Distribute the Society's Publications among the Troops embarking for Foreign Service, and the Barracks in the West of England. Mr. Laws has distributed some thousands of Copies of the Scriptures, as well as the Publications of the Society.

The Committee would entreat an interest in the devout supplications of their friends at a Throne of Grace, for the preservation, prosperity, and increase of the Society, and also a continuance of that pecuniary support they have so promptly rendered to the present moment.

"I BEG TO EXPRESS MY ENTIRE APPROBATION OF ALL THAT I HAVE HEARD OF THE SOCIETY'S OPERATIONS, AND ALL THAT I HAVE SEEN OF ITS PUBLICATIONS." R. W. BROWNE, Chaplain to the Forces.

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RICHARD HODSON, Secretary.
15 and 16, Adam-street, Adelphi, London.

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Sent free to any part, on receipt of letter, enclosing Seven Postage-stamps, A HINT and HELP, for the benefit and protection of deaf persons, a stop to Quackery, extortionate fees, and charges. By this new discovery, totally deaf sufferers are enabled to hear conversation, without any ear-trumpet or instrument, for ever rescuing them from the grasp of the extortionate and dangerous Empiric. It contains startling cures, deaf persons having cured themselves, many instantaneously effected. All letters to be directed to Dr. Houghton 9, Suffolk-place, Pall-mall, London. Patients received any day from 12 till 4. Consultation free.

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confirmed by more than forty years' experience to be, without exception, one of the best alternative medicines ever compounded for purifying the blood and assisting nature in all her operations; hence are useful in scrofula, scorbutic complaints, glandular swelling, particularly those of the neck, &c. They form a mild and superior family aperient, that may be taken at all times, without confinement or change of diet. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 22s. each.

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ENGLISH TESTIMONY.

We give a few of the many communications we have received since we have been in England, from those who have experienced the great benefits of using this celebrated medicine. They must have some weight in convincing the public of its great value.

49, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, Sept. 1, 1851.

Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in testifying to the numerous thanks I have received from various persons who have taken Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, many of whom will be happy to give you testimonials should you require them. I am doubly pleased to be able to speak to the good effects I have seen myself produced by the Sarsaparilla, for I must confess that, although I was not prejudicial, I was rather sceptical as to its virtues, which I would not have believed it possessed, had I not seen it.—I am gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN JAIMESON.

FURTHER IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.

GREAT CURE OF PILES.

17, Phelps-street, Walworth, Feb. 22, 1853.

Gentlemen,—I was afflicted with the blind Piles, and was under medical treatment for three months, but obtained no relief. Hearing of Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, I obtained some, and, after taking it a short time, the accumulated corrupt matter copiously discharged, and I almost immediately obtained relief. I still continued its use for a time, and not only found relief but a cure, and am now free from pain. I most sincerely recommend it to all who are similarly affected.—I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

WM. HYDE.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

GREAT CURE OF NEUROUSNESS.

London, June 10 1852.

Gentlemen,—My wife has been long afflicted with a nervous complaint, from which she suffered severely. Able physicians and many remedies were tried in vain, but I am happy to inform you that she has entirely recovered by using a few bottles of Old Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla.

J. R. PETERSON.

PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, ERUPTIONS, &c.

The same may be said of these as in the cure of the severer chronic maladies, the Sarsaparilla and the Ointment will effectually wipe off all disagreeable eruptions, and render the surface clear and beautiful. Ladies troubled with rough, pimply skin, or a gross, masculine surface, will do well to use these Medicines if they wish clear, delicate, and transparent complexions. Nothing can exceed their efficacy in this respect.

CURE OF A DISORDERED STOMACH.

Lower Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, July 31, 1851.

Gentlemen,—I beg to inform you that I have been using your Medicine, Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, for a complaint in my stomach, from which I suffered a long time, and I am happy to say it has cured me. I shall be happy to answer any letter of inquiry, as I am satisfied your Sarsaparilla is worthy of all the recommendation I can give it.

JAMES FORSYTH.

SICK HEADACHE—A CASE OF MANY YEARS' STANDING

The following is one of those cases arising from a disordered state of the uterine functions, which affect the whole system, and bring on some of the most distressing sufferings. This lady has suffered more or less for ten years, and is now entirely recovered by the use of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. She says:—

Berkeley-square, Jan. 15, 1853.

Messrs. Pomeroy and Co.—I have used your Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla for sick headache and general debility, arising from a disordered state of my system, and am happy to inform you that it has completely restored me to former health and strength. I experience a degree of comfort, buoyancy of spirits, and renewed strength, which I have not known for ten years. This great benefit alone induces me to write you an acknowledgment. Dialling my name in full to go before the public, I give my initials only.

"Mrs. E. W. T. C."

Half pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s.; Quarts, 7s. 6d.; and Mammoth, 11s.; Six Mammoths sent free for 60s.

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THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVI.—NEW SERIES, No. 461.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1854.

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

OLD TOPICS IN NEW LIGHTS. No. I.

INTRODUCTORY.

ONCE more, if our readers will bear with us, we mean to trouble them with a few consecutive papers on ecclesiastical affairs. We apologise for having adopted any such resolution, because, although we have often before transgressed in this way, and that, at times, to an unpardonable extent, we are nevertheless quite sensible that in so doing we stray beyond the bounds of legitimate journalism, trench upon the prerogatives of the monthly magazine, and subject many of our friends to what they have a right, if they please, to vote an intolerable bore. But like the man who prays for forgiveness and then sins on with an easier conscience, so we, having made an acknowledgment that our purpose is of the nature of a trespass, shall regard ourselves as having thereby purchased an indulgence, and, perhaps, offend all the more grossly in consequence of our conviction that the conventional proprieties of the press are being violated by our procedure.

The truth is, we have something to say which we cannot conveniently compress into a single number, and which requires, in order to easier digestion, to be distributed in morsels. Not that our main theme will be either profound or abstruse, but that it has many aspects none of which have been sufficiently dwelt upon by those who should have been most familiar with them. Whether or not this class will vouchsafe their occasional attention to our remarks, we cannot presume to determine. But of this we are sure, that if our observations be founded on truth, as we, of course, believe them to be, and if their bearing be really of public importance, the substance of what we are about to put before our readers will soon find its way to that level in which it can operate most beneficially. For nothing is more certain, at least, as far as regards the political world, than that truth, according to the measure of its own expansiveness, is for ever pressing upwards, and invariably reaches legislative heights through the springs of earnest constituencies.

We make no secret of the fact that the series of papers which will follow are intended, not exclusively, indeed, but ultimately and specially, to stir thought in the minds of the members of the legislature, on a question which few of them, we think, have been in the habit of regarding as one of national politics. The relation of the State to the religious institutions of the country—how far it should protect, how far assist, how far tolerate them—on what side, and to what extent, law should touch them, if at all, and in what manner political justice can be maintained without giving sanction to a wild latitudinarianism—this, which assuredly is the problem given to the present age for solution, has been hitherto commonly treated as a Church controversy merely—a dispute more interesting to priests than to statesmen—a matter which Parliamentary parties of all shades should avoid as far as possible—in a word, an issue which it were most convenient to leave to the decision of external events and the lapse of time.

We know not who is to blame for this state of things, nor is it by any means necessary to inquire

just now how or where the mistake originated.

That it is a mistake—a very grave one, too—we undertake to establish. This is our object. We wish to point out that the question of Church Establishments, interesting as it may be to Churchman and Dissenter—vital as it may affect the position of Puseyite, Evangelical, High Church, Low Church, or Broad Church, Methodist or Roman Catholic, Mormonite or Sceptic—is, after all, mainly a question for the politician—one which essentially belongs to his department—one which must come to him for decision—one which it is impossible for him to neglect without a flagrant breach of duty—one which either he must shortly settle, or it will effectually settle him.

All parties, perhaps, are chargeable, both with misleading others, and having been themselves misled in reference to this matter. We confess to our participation in the blame. We have all treated the subject too much as one of sectarian interest—have chosen our epithets, framed our arguments, addressed our appeals, constructed our organisations, as though this were a contention between certain religious parties about their mutual relationship to each other, in which the general public could not be expected to take any very lively concern. We have remonstrated with Churchmen from religious grounds—we have exhorted Dissenters as if they only were responsible for present evils—our modes of putting the case have generally proceeded on the assumption that the quarrel is between favoured and excluded sects between whom we have called upon the State to act as arbiter. Hence, politicians, as such, have preferred to stand aside from the contest, careful only not needlessly to provoke the obviously stronger power—and the great body of operatives have looked on as if no settlement of the affair could materially affect their condition. One of the greatest questions of this, or of any age, has thus come to be regarded as little more than the natural and inevitable difference of ecclesiastical zealots. And the appeal made to the nation has too often been listened to as the cry of this faction or of that to obtain help against its antagonist.

Now, we greatly misapprehend our position and our powers if we are not able to show, before we have concluded this short series of papers, that what is usually called the Church question, is pre-eminently a question of State policy. It ought to be studied as intently and earnestly from the political as from the religious side of it. No subject more than this touches the well-being of the whole people—none comes in contact with their interests at so many and such important points. Time was when the Free-trade movement was dealt with as a fierce struggle between manufacturers and agriculturists—and even the comparatively few who took a wider survey of that great controversy, scarcely dared to dream that the results of its settlement under Sir Robert Peel would be so broadly national as they have since proved. In like manner, we venture to affirm, no man can discuss the question of Church Establishments upon too wide a basis, and whenever it shall be ultimately set at rest, the world will be astonished at the general relief which will thereby be gained in all departments of human affairs, but particularly in those which affect political and social progress.

Possibly, they who would number themselves among our "constant readers" do not need either proof or exposition of the point we have undertaken to elucidate. Yet even they may derive incidental, if not direct advantage, from a display of "old topics in new lights." At all events, we trust they will bear with us for the sake of others who are not so far advanced. Our design is to turn the recess to the best possible account. We think we see clearly enough what is needed. Whether or not we shall be able to supply that need, we must leave to be determined by events. Performance may in this, as in other cases, lag far behind intent—but if we can succeed in fixing and giving expression to ideas which have long been floating in our minds, we believe we shall be doing a real service to the cause we have at heart.

A COURT CHAPLAIN.

It is the modern opprobrium of the Gallic Church that it has shown a harlequin facility in the changes of its court dress. The lilies of St. Louis, the bees of Napoleon, again the lilies, the tri-colour or rouge, and again the bees, have been displayed in quick succession, and with almost magic rapidity, upon the vestments that should be kept as unsponsored by sycophancy as unstained by violence. The Church returned from exile to consecrate the Empire—the Church welcomed the restored Bourbons with her choicest songs—the Church had benedictions for the trees of liberty—and the Church pronounced the author of the slaughter on the Boulevard's the Saviour of society. But it was the Church of France—the Roman Catholic Church in France—that did all this; and good Protestants rejoice that when they visit Paris they are provided, at the cost of their country, with the ministrations of a Church that had no part in these sins of abject servility.

What, then, will the good Protestants who attend service at the chapel of the British embassy in Paris, or who vote the annual Parliamentary grant for its expenses, think of the discourse thus reported by the French newspapers?—

On Sunday last special prayers were offered up in behalf of his Majesty the Emperor and the members of the Imperial family, in the English chapel at Versailles. The Rev. and British chaplain delivered on the occasion a discourse upon the subject of "loyalty or obedience to the powers that be." He brought forward the example of Christ himself, who when on earth paid the customary tribute, and rendered obedience unto Caesar. The primitive Christians, too, were remarkable (he said) under every species of provocation, for their obedience to the ruling powers; they were the best soldiers, and the quietest citizens. We select the following from the concluding part of his sermon:—

"The Imperial ruler of this country has bound himself by a solemn oath so to administer the laws that peace and happiness, truth and justice, may be established among the people. From inspiration we are taught to honour the Sovereign as 'being the Minister of God for good, as bearing not the sword in vain.' We seem to behold, in the loyal spirit which now prevails amongst his subjects, a guarantee for the preservation of the empire. Let us not, brethren, be amongst those who are ever anticipating evil times for France, or a repetition of those grievous scenes of confusion and bloodshed which are a disgrace to a civilized country, and from which we were by Napoleon, at the last important crisis, happily delivered. Let us rather rejoice soberly in the expectation of God's continued goodness towards this land. Let our wishes be earnest for the continuance of its present prosperity and peace. Let our prayers be frequent and sincere for her, our sister, friend, and ally, in the prosecution (it may be) of a long, disastrous, and bloody war. May those ties of friendship and goodwill which now bind France and England so closely together never be rudely broken. May nothing ever interrupt the harmony and concord of two such nations, who, at this moment, hold in their hands an important influence over the destinies of Europe. Let our prayers be offered up for the preservation of him who, by the grace of God and the national will, is the chief ruler of this kingdom. Let us earnestly implore the gifts of life, health, grace, and wisdom from the Lord Jesus Christ on him, that all his councils may be directed towards the happiness, peace, and welfare of this people. As the ruler and the ornament of a powerful empire may he be loved and honoured by all; may his reign be long and prosperous, noted for national improvements, and signalled by brilliant achievements; and, finally, may he so pass through all the pomp and splendour of earthly sovereignty so as to obtain an unfading crown of glory in the life to come."

THE LATE JOHN WILKS, ESQ.

Suddenly the time has come for writing the posthumous prefix to a name for nearly a generation conspicuous, and to the last influential. On Friday last, expired at his house in Finsbury-square, in his eightieth year, and after so short an illness that he had driven into the country but the preceding day, a gentleman who from 1811 was a political leader of Dissent—who in 1833 was returned to the House of Commons for the town of Boston, again in 1835, and a third time in 1837—and who continued through the fourteen or fifteen years of a retirement earned by a life of labour, and graced by a love of literature, the active discharge of such duties as the commission of the peace and the directorship of various Dissenting bodies, devolved upon him,

Mr. John Wilks was the eldest son of the Rev. Matthew Wilks—for more than fifty years the minister of the Moorfield's Tabernacle; and whose second son, Mark, is still a Protestant minister in Paris. Matthew Wilks was by no means so decided in his Nonconformity or Radicalism as his less known but more remarkable brother—Mark Wilks, of Norwich; but his eldest son displayed from his youth a vehement attachment to what were then well enough known as "the principles of civil and religious liberty." Educated in the legal profession, placed by his father's position in the van of Dissent, and gifted with high oratorical powers, he was able to render good service in the fight against Lord Sidmouth's Bill,—remarkable for having discovered to Dissenters at once their degradation and their strength. Of the Religious Liberty Society, Mr. Wilks was one of the founders, and the hon. secretary; in which latter capacity, he delivered an annual speech, still remembered with enthusiasm. The Duke of Sussex and all the Whig nobles were pressed into patronising the movement thus eloquently championed, and at least effectively represented in the House of Commons, after the Reform Act. To the praise of helping to procure such small favours as Dissent received from the hands of its friends in power, Mr. John Wilks is justly entitled; but that the Religious Liberty Society became in time a failure, a sham, and an obstruction, we must, in self-justification, repeat, even now that the repetition is unpleasant to ourselves. And in honesty, with whatever of regret, we must decline to endorse the eulogium of the *Patriot*, that "he deserves to be held in grateful remembrance, as having continued, throughout life, in co-operation with younger men, to prepare the way for the more complete vindication of our principles, and for the final triumphs of religious liberty." "Younger men," even of his own name and blood, looked in vain for a word of encouragement from him, when that word would have saved years of struggle. Nevertheless, his sincere devotion to our common cause, so far as his perception went, we gladly admit; and that he would have rejoiced to behold its "final triumph," we as fully believe. To every man in his measure, praise and honour—and Mr. John Wilks was a man whose intellectual strength would not permit his measure of service to be scanty.

WHITECHAPEL TITHE-SUIT DEFENCE FUND.

We are anxious to bespeak the sympathy of our readers with the persevering opposition of the parishioners to the attempt of their Rector—or of Brazemore College (it is not very clear which is the real mover)—to raise the tithes from about £150 to £1,100 a-year. Generally speaking, as our readers are probably aware, there is no such thing as a *house-tithe* at all, except by special custom; but about thirty years ago the attempt was made to establish a claim for house-tithe throughout the parish generally, and by dint of plentiful threats of Chancery, and working upon the ignorance of new occupiers, the amount we have mentioned appears for some little time to have been actually collected. The value of these threats, however, becoming better appreciated, the levy soon fell down again; and an attempt was then made (1849) to obtain an Act of Parliament, *commuting the rights of the rector for a charge upon the poor-rates of £100 a-year*. The parishioners, however, fought the matter stoutly; and having, under able advice, succeeded in upsetting the claim of the rector to tithes from the inhabitants generally, the bill was thrown out by the House of Commons. The Court of Chancery was now resorted to in earnest; and to a plaintiff who has anything of a case, the effective reform to which that court has been subjected during the last few years unquestionably affords the means of establishing his rights both economically and expeditiously. Not so, however, here; the defendants again turned the tables upon their aggressors; and by compelling the production of the rectorial tithe-books and other documentary evidence of a similar character, have succeeded in obtaining such information as must, it is conceived, not only prove fatal to the present suit (the frame of which the plaintiff has since applied, but in vain, for permission to remodel), but will render it extremely difficult in future to enforce any claim for tithes in the parish of Whitechapel. The Defence Fund was established to enable the parishioners generally to contribute towards the expenses of a suit in which each one of them is personally interested; and it is now expected that the principal portion, if not the whole of the sums subscribed will, before long, be got back again, and repaid to the subscribers out of the "taxed costs" which will fall upon the plaintiff. We hope

all will bear a hand. The treasurer is Mr. George Simmons, of No. 6, Great Gordon-street, Whitechapel. A statement of the case has been published by Messrs. Mead and Powell, of No. 101, High-street.

OUR CHURCH-RATE RECORD.

The opposition to Church-rates has again been successful at Helston. A vestry meeting was held on the 17th instant, prior to which some interest had been excited by the distribution of a quantity of tracts which had previously been obtained from the "Liberation of Religion" Society in London together with circulars, desiring the householders to attend and frustrate the designs of the churchwardens by protesting and voting against the rate. There was a full attendance. The Rev. H. Britton, the curate, presided. The accounts were duly presented by the churchwardens, and a rate of three-pence in the pound was proposed. Mr. Thomas Rogers, after objecting to nearly the whole of the churchwardens' accounts, which included clerk's and verger's salaries, lighting and cleansing the church, washing surplices, repairing grave-yard, and other items, moved that there be no rate allowed; and at this state of the proceedings begged the churchwardens to pause before they disturbed the peace of the town, and to withdraw the motion, which he designated as having been prompted by exceeding ill taste on their part. Mr. Hill, however, having refused to do so, Mr. Rogers proceeded, and contended that as this was probably the last time that the chance remained to them, they had taken advantage of it, and would, whilst it was in their power, drag the money out of the Dissenters' pockets, at the same time expressing their sorrow at doing it. Mr. J. G. Plouse seconded the amendment. The chairman then rose, and after making a speech and reading extracts from opinions of some of the law lords, and contending that Mr. Rogers's law was wrong, said he should refuse to put the amendment. This statement called forth some contention and disapprobation, upon which Mr. Hill came forward and said, under the circumstances of such a powerful opposition as he saw around him, consisting of the heads of the Dissenters and others, he would not take the sense of the meeting, but would adjourn it indefinitely.—Thus the rate was lost, and no probability remains of again having a church-rate meeting in Helston.

The proposal of a rate at Falmouth has been signally defeated at a vestry meeting. The opposition was led by Mr. Tilly, a Churchman, who said he was desirous to do unto others as he would they should do unto him, and, therefore, did not consider that Dissenters should be called upon to contribute to the support of a church from which they derived no benefit. Mr. Tilly adverted also to the ultramontane doctrines and false teachings of the rector, and condemned in strong terms the enormous absurdities practised in the parish church of Falmouth, and he then moved, as an amendment, that no rate be granted; which was seconded by Mr. Jacob Hamblen, jun. Before putting the amendment, the rector replied to Mr. Tilly, and stated that he should still adhere to the principles which he had been carrying out, and which he believed to be for the honour and glory of God. A show of hands was then taken, when only nine were held up for the rate, and about 250 against it, amongst whom were many of the most influential inhabitants of the parish. Mr. Moorman, on behalf of the rate party, said he was satisfied with the feeling of the meeting, and did not, therefore, demand a poll. The rector then declared the rate lost, which announcement was received with overwhelming applause. Mr. Lovell Squire congratulated the rate-payers that truth had at last prevailed. The meeting then separated, without proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman.

In the town of Dorking a Church-rate contest is proceeding. A vestry meeting to "pass the churchwardens' accounts and to make a church-rate," was held on Monday the 28th inst. Immediately after the vicar had read the notice of vestry, Thomas Napper, Esq., and Mr. Chas. Rose protested against making a Church-rate. On the Churchwardens paying their accounts before the vestry, several items were protested against as illegal: such as coals for the warming apparatus, candles, insurance of organ, also against a gallery recently erected for the surpliced singing-boys—specific reference not having been made to it in the notice conveying last year's vestry. Mr. Napper also protested against several items in the estimate on the ground of illegality. On a rate of three pence in the pound being proposed, Mr. C. Rose spoke in condemnation of Church-rates, as being unwarranted by divine authority, and as being opposed to the law of Christ for maintaining His Church, and stated that he deemed these exactions to be dishonourable to Churchmen and unjust to Dissenters. Mr. Rose concluded by moving the following amendment:—

That this vestry is of opinion that the amount now estimated to be requisite for the reparation of the parish church, and the performance of its services, may be raised with equity to Dissenters, and with honourable advantage to the Church, by the voluntary contributions of its attendants. That therefore this vestry hereby resolves that no Church-rate be granted.

The amendment was seconded by Robert Higgins, Esq., who, in an out-spoken speech denounced such unrighteous exactions, condemned the Puseyite practices in the Church, criticized its dissensions, and held up to ridicule the freaks of ecclesiastical tyranny. The vicar, acting on the advice of his ecclesiastical superior, refused to put the amendment. The original motion was then put and lost by a majority of nearly two to one, and a poll was subsequently demanded, and fixed for the 29th and 30th instant.

The Churchwardens of All Saints', Newcastle-upon-Tyne, have issued the following appeal as an advertisement in the local papers:—"Church-rates have not been levied in this parish for several years, and any

attempt to revive them would create much bitterness without advantage. We have also to regret that the greater number of the wealthy and influential inhabitants have gone to reside in more favoured localities, leaving us a population of 22,000, chiefly of the working and poorer classes, at once depriving us of the aid and sympathy of those who might have relieved us, and entailing on us not only the loss of pew-rents, but considerably increasing poor-rates, to which the late visitation of cholera contributed its quota. The churchwardens, therefore, from year to year, have been obliged to incur debt to meet the ordinary expenses of public worship, without being able to keep the church in sufficient repair, or to have it duly heated; for which, if there be not timely aid, the evil will become greater, and the remedy more difficult. We are, therefore, making an extraordinary effort to liquidate the debt—to repair the church, and have it properly heated for the comfortable accommodation of our now increasing congregation. If enabled to accomplish this, we have sanguine hopes soon to return to a satisfactory and prosperous state."

At Horwich, near Bolton, the churchwardens have laid a Church-rate of three-halfpence in the pound, without publishing it on any of the chapel doors, or in any other way whatever. A great number of parishioners objected to the rate, and we think with very good reason; for a rate laid without proper notice given to the parishioners of the meeting for the purpose, is utterly illegal, and must certainly be set aside on appeal to the magistrates. We (*Manchester Examiner*) trust that all the parishioners who object to the rate will refuse payment, and if summoned, that they will plead the legal defects of the notice at the court.

At a vestry meeting of the inhabitants of the district of St. Peter le Bailey, Oxford, the motion for a Church-rate of 3d. in the pound was negatived by a majority of ten to four.

On Friday, 25th, a vestry was held in the parish church, Middleton Cherrey, near Banbury, Oxon—the rector, Rev. S. Buckley, in the chair—for the purpose of making a rate. A vestry for such a purpose has not been held in this village since 1852. A proposition was first made for a rate of 2d. in the pound; this was followed by an amendment for a three-halfpenny rate. The original motion being withdrawn, the amendment was put, when it appeared that there were seven for the rate and ten against it. No further proposal was made, so that our Church friends are, as they were some years ago, left to try the power of the voluntary principle.

CATHEDRAL REVENUES AND EXPENDITURE.

The first report of the commission appointed to inquire into the state and condition of the cathedral and collegiate churches of England and Wales has been printed. The commissioners state that they have at present confined themselves to an historical review of the origin of these institutions, and of the general principles on which they were founded, and to the collection and arrangement of the evidence and suggestions hitherto laid before them; reserving for a future report any recommendations they may have to make on the subject. Very full and interesting information is given in the report, and in the bulky appendix, relative to the original foundation and constitution of the various cathedrals, to the changes which they have undergone at different periods, and their present state. The following table shows the revenue and expenditure of twenty-six cathedrals in England and Wales, and the two collegiate churches of Westminster and Windsor, for the year 1852:—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
Canterbury.....	£25,211 13 4	£25,065 3 10
York	3,041 7 7	3,634 7 8
St. Paul's, London	12,746 7 4	12,746 7 4
Durham	57,801 13 2	57,800 13 9
Winchester	22,878 3 4	23,084 7 3
Wells	4,717 14 4	4,717 14 4
Carlisle	6,998 7 5	6,954 2 1
Chester	5,522 8 8	5,550 7 1
Chichester	5,905 10 5	5,905 10 5
Ely	16,214 2 11	14,495 11 8
Exeter	11,431 0 0	11,431 0 0
Gloucester	7,963 10 8	7,698 15 9
Bristol	9,729 13 0	9,994 0 3
Hereford	6,594 9 1	6,601 12 8
Lichfield	2,941 10 5	2,180 1 5
Lincoln	8,801 9 8	9,029 16 4
Llandaff	713 14 8	1,385 2 10
Manchester	7,599 19 9	7,599 19 9
Norwich	7,484 0 3	7,514 14 3
Peterborough	6,892 14 10	7,290 5 4
Ripon	5,015 12 2	5,323 14 0
Rochester	10,083 4 10	10,556 0 4
Salisbury	2,539 17 5	2,886 8 7
St. Asaph	1,408 18 4	1,487 6 0
St. David's	1,529 1 9	1,532 8 7
Worcester	10,609 10 7	8,980 10 9
Westminster	30,657 1 1	29,949 17 10
Windsor	19,972 4 7	20,550 5 6

Total.....£313,005 2 0 ..£312,236 5 10

The cathedral of Bangor, it is stated, has no corporate property, and the chapter of Christchurch, Oxford, declined to give any return, on the ground that their property is strictly collegiate.

The average annual amount of the above revenues for the seven years ending 1852 was £295,984 4s. 6¹/₂d., so that it would appear that in most instances cathedral property is increasing in value. The greater part of the corporate revenues is derived from fines on the granting and renewing of leases of landed estates and tithe-rent charges. The remainder arises from estates and rent-charges in hand, reserved rents, profits of manors, woods, and quarries, and sums of money invested in public securities. The Chapter of Durham has a large revenue from fines on leases of mines, way-leaves, &c. From an analysis of expenditure in the report we find that the amount paid in 1852 by the different chapters for the repairs of the fabric and

precincts, stipends of various members and officers (exclusive of the chapter), and other necessary expenses, with payments to vicars of parishes and contributions to other religious purposes, was £108,695, while the amount divided in the same year between the members of the capitular bodies was £160,713. It further appears, that in 1853, £50,054 was paid to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners under the provisions of various acts of Parliament commencing with the 3rd and 4th Victoria, chap. 113, on account of payments charged on certain deaneries and canonries, and of fifty-nine canonries which have been suspended in accordance with these acts. There are, too, nineteen canonries still remaining liable to suspension, the revenues of which will in that case be also paid to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. By the same acts the separate estates of the deans and other chief persons and officers of the old cathedrals, and of the canons residentiary and non-residentiary, were transferred to the Ecclesiastical Commission; and it now appears that this provision has already taken effect with respect to 318 estates out of the whole number of 370. The amount produced by the estates so vested is stated in the report to have been in 1853, £46,592 18s. 7d. The Chapters of York and Carlisle have recently transferred the whole of their corporate property to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, receiving in exchange an annual payment equal to the amount of their average incomes and ordinary expenditure. Part of these capitular contributions, however, return to capitular purposes in the shape of payments to the members of the less wealthy chapters. The average of these payments for 12 years from 1842, when they commenced, to the close of 1853, was £7,697 17s. About £4,000 is also paid annually in augmentation of archdeaconries. With regard to the fabric expenses mentioned above, we find that during the last 14 years about £370,000 has been expended on the 28 cathedrals and on the collegiate churches of Westminster and Windsor, of which £250,000 have been provided from chapter funds and the individual contributions of members, and £120,000 by public subscriptions. About a third of the cathedrals have special fabric funds. The fabric of St. Paul's, for instance, is maintained by a fund in the hands of trustees, independently of the chapter and its revenue. At Exeter the repairs of the fabric form the first charge on the capitular revenues. York Minster has an ancient statutable claim to one-sixth part of the entire income of the common estates; and at Durham it is considered that the woods of the chapter are by statute appropriated to the repairs of the cathedral and capitular buildings.

SABBATH OBSERVANCE IN FRANCE.

Mr. Charles Cochrane has just returned from France, where he has been engaged nearly a year in endeavouring to extend the movement in favour of the better observance of the Sabbath. His efforts, we are glad to learn, have been attended with very considerable success. At Boulogne, where he happened to be last autumn, the object was obtained by means chiefly of a public assembly, at which Roman Catholics and Protestants met on friendly terms, and as on common ground. It deserves notice that when, on the invitation of the Bishop of Arras, Mr. Cochrane took the necessary preliminary steps, he found that the trades were not averse to Sunday closing. All that was wanting was concert, in order that individual opinion and feeling might be consummated in an effective general rule. Accordingly, it was speedily arranged, on the one hand, that customers should give their preference to those houses where they shut upon the Sunday; and, on the other hand, that the tradesmen should be bound, under a penalty which was voluntarily fixed, to carry out their part of the agreement. In November, Mr. Cochrane repaired to Paris, and at once placed himself in communication with the Roman Catholic Association for the promotion of the same object. With the Minister of Marine and the Archbishop of Paris he had also interviews, securing the good wishes of both. At this time, although much effort had not been made, little had been really accomplished. In the publishing list of the association, circulated in December, Mr. Cochrane relates that "the number of their members was about 2,000. They pledged themselves 'neither to buy nor sell, nor to work nor to give work, on Sundays or *fete* days; and further agreed to give a preference of their custom to those tradespeople who closed their shops on a Sunday.' About 250 only of this number were shopkeepers, and I should think at this period of December there were not more than 300 tradespeople in all Paris who closed their shops throughout the Sunday." A numerous committee of ladies was afterwards formed, under the direction of the Jesuits, who publicly addressed them from the pulpits. Medals were struck off on the occasion: on one side was an altar, with a Latin quotation from the 4th Commandment; on the other, the Resurrection of the Saviour, and a suitable inscription. The Catholic clergy preached in all the churches in its support. They organised committees of co-operation in all the parishes; and received the aid of the members of the Society of St. Vincent of Paul, who have about forty different committees, and number nearly two thousand members in Paris. The Jesuits preached constantly and laboured actively, and the archbishops and bishops throughout France issued circulars of instruction on the subject, so that committees were formed in most of the provincial towns. The reports of success on all sides, it seems, are now highly encouraging, and a very large number of the tradespeople of Paris are now rapidly closing, either wholly or partially, their shops on the Sunday. "I think I may with propriety declare," writes Mr. Cochrane, "that in the leading commercial streets of Paris, such as Vivienne, Richelieu, Rue de la Paix, St. Honore, &c., three-fourths of the tradespeople now close their shops, when, previous

to December last, there were not, on the average, half-a-dozen in each street who did so."

DISSENTERS AND THE ESTABLISHMENT.

(From the Guardian.)

Besides these legislative or administrative results of the session, we cannot help feeling that it may have been a more important one than it seems, from the development of interests and principles in the course of its movements and controversies, which may prove of no little importance in times that are coming. We have noticed the spirit of selfishness and independence—fractious, or sullen independence—which has shown itself strongly during the present session in the House of Commons, and which is hardly likely to abate under any circumstances that we can now foresee. There are trying seasons in store for a strong Government, if we ever have a strong Government again, which has the wish to legislate in a large and grand way on social or political questions. During this last session, the Dissenting interest, after nearly twenty years of listlessness and silent obscurity, has again assumed a bold and importunate attitude, and, inspired by the tables of the Census, put up high and not unsuccessfully its claims—its claims to take without any giving. It is impossible to read the debates on the admission of Dissenters to the University without seeing that the principles on which the claims were mainly based, are much deeper than their application in that instance, and were stated in a way which showed that they were meant for future use.

It cannot be denied, we think, that every year—and none more so than that which is now passing over our heads—has seen the increase of the Nonconformist power and its more direct hostility to our Church. The fact that Oxford was opened to the Dissenters, with the consent of the leaders of both parties, is enough to suggest the facts to which we refer. This could not be so if the camp of our opponents had not been largely recruited from what ought to have been our own forces. There is good reason, as we have shown, to distrust the statistical romance of the Census Tables on Public Worship, but the gathering cloud of opposition, which casts its shadow on every public question from the largest principle of ecclesiastical organization down to the details of a Burial Board, is too evident to be forgotten or misunderstood.

THE CONVOCATION of the prelates and clergy of the province of Canterbury was on Thursday prorogued at the Jerusalem-chamber by the Vicar-General, Dr. Twiss, under a commission from his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate and Metropolitan, to Friday, October 20.

A ROMAN CATHOLIC SYNOD, which has been sitting for some time at Tuam, was closed with great pomp and ceremonial on Sunday week. Dr. M'Hale occupied the most conspicuous position, and the day's proceedings were terminated by a procession of the high officiating priests from the cathedral.

ARCHDEACON WILBERFORCE.—In accordance with his intimation, that he would interpose no technical opposition to the proceeding necessary to obtain a judicial decision upon the doctrines contained in his late work, Archdeacon Wilberforce has furnished the Rev. W. Brock, of Bishop's Waltham, with the following document:—"Burton Agnes, Sunday, July 16.—I am the author of a work entitled 'The Doctrine of the Holy Eucharist,' recently published by J. and C. Mozley, Paternoster-row, and J. H. Parker, Oxford. They had my authority for publishing it, and I shall be willing to take any steps by which I may make myself legally responsible for its contents, in this or any other diocese."

DISSENTERS AT OXFORD.—A correspondent of the *Cambridge Press* says:—"I hear that some dozen youths from the wealthier portions of the Dissenting party are about to enter at Oxford, and that inquiries are even being made by the head of a highly respectable family of Jews. At University College (Cambridge), Jewish youths, who have been successful, have, I believe, lodged and boarded at an establishment, intended, more especially, at all events,—for youths of a Protestant sect. No harm has resulted that I hear of. The youthful Goldsmid may not have become a Christian, but most assuredly his companions have not become Jews."

THE NEW M.P.'S FOR HULL ON ECCLESIASTICAL QUESTIONS.—The committee of the Hull Protestant Alliance submitted the following queries to the candidates at the late Hull election:—

1st. Is it your opinion that the national support and encouragement given to Popery of late years, both at home and in the colonies, should be discontinued?

2nd. Will you vote for the withdrawal of the endowment to Maynooth, and of all endowments to Popery, of every kind, both at home and in the colonies, drawn from the public revenues?

3rd. Will you vote for the opening of conventual establishments to the inspection of a public officer?

Mr. Dickson, the unsuccessful candidate, replied to each question in the affirmative. The sitting members sent the following reply:—

1st. The first question is so general, we must on our part answer it generally. In our opinion, the "National support and encouragement" (by which we understand grants of public money) to all religious bodies, whether Roman Catholic or Protestant, are vicious in principle, as taxing one denomination of Christians to support the institutions of another.

2nd. As to the second question, we think the principle of the Maynooth endowment wrong; but as the Report of the Government Commission is not yet published, we think we ought not to be fettered as to any particular course we may feel called to take on this question in Par-

liament. As a general principle, however, we shall always oppose any grant of money out of the public purse for any religious institutions whatever.

3rd. We consider that Mr. Chambers' Bill restricted the existing common law, instead of enlarging it—and on this ground mainly his Bill was withdrawn—for a large power of inspection is now possessed by the Court of Queen's Bench, which in any of the cases hitherto publicly mentioned, might have been effectually resorted to.

We may add, in conclusion, we are both members of the Church of England, but hold that the widest toleration is consistent with the most sincere Protestantism.

Your obedient servants,
W. H. WATSON,
W. D. SEYMOUR.

Religious Intelligence.

OPEN-AIR PREACHING.

The Rev. E. Palmer, minister of the Waterman's Church in this city, now preaches on Pitchcroft on Sunday evening. He has had a tolerably numerous company of quiet and attentive listeners on each occasion hitherto. The Rev. W. Wardley, of Lowermoor Chapel, preached on Sunday afternoon in the Corn-market.—*Worcestershire Chronicle*.

A daily paper states that the Bishop of Salisbury has inaugurated his episcopate by preaching in the open air to a body of railway labourers.

Rev. Dr. Cumming, of London, preached on a hill-side at Springkell, in Dumfriesshire, on Sabbath evening last, to an immense congregation.

On the evening of Sunday week, the Rev. Dr. Buchanan preached at Cambuslang. The service took place in the celebrated dell which was the scene of the revival preachings of the last century: there has been no such numerous assemblage for public worship in the same place since Dr. Chalmers preached in another part of the valley, nine or ten years ago. The congregation embraced a large portion of the working classes.

RIDGEMOUNT, BEDS.—Mr. T. Baker, B.A., formerly of the Bristol Baptist College, entered on his labours as pastor of the Baptist church in the above place, on Sunday, August 20th.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, NEW-COURT CHAPEL.—The members of the Female Bible Class presented the Rev. Isaac Davies, on the 22nd inst., with a copy of Cobbin's Condensed Commentary, Doddridge's Family Expositor, and a gold pencil case, as a token of their gratitude and affection.

GREENWICH.—The Rev. George C. Bellows, of Highbury College, and for the past four years associated in the ministry with the Rev. Eustace R. Conder, M.A., of Poole, Dorset, has accepted the unanimous and very cordial invitation to the pastoral charge of the church assembling in Maize-hill Chapel, Greenwich.

NEW LONDON CHURCHES.—Several new churches are about being commenced in the metropolitan districts, and some are so far advanced as to be nearly ready for consecration. In Paddington three new churches are to be at once commenced, the Bishop of London having subscribed £1,000 towards the object. In Coventry-street, Haymarket, between Rupert-street and Princes-street, a church is to be erected, the Queen having subscribed £500, and the Bishop of London £1,000, for that purpose. Three churches are to be erected in Clerkenwell, an influential committee, of which Lord Shaftesbury is at the head, having been formed for the purpose of raising the necessary funds. In the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, a large church is to be erected, at the sole expense of Mr. J. Gellibrand Hubbard, a site having been given by Lord Leigh. At Limehouse a church is to be built, at the sole expense of Mr. William Cotton. "A merchant," whose name has not transpired, has offered to build and endow a church in any part of London the bishop of the diocese may point out. In Kensington, Laleworth, Hammersmith, St. Pancras, Shoreditch, Whitechapel, and other densely-populated districts, churches are to be built, and a committee has been formed for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements, consisting of Earl Nelson, Earl Grosvenor, M.P., Lord Haddo, Lord R. Grosvenor, M.P., Sir W. R. Farquhar, Bart., Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood, Sir Thomas Phillips, the Lord Mayor, Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart., Lord Radstock, &c. Among the new churches which are approaching completion are St. Matthew's, Oakley-square; St. Luke's, Nutford-place; All Saints, Notting-hill; and one near Limehouse, built at the sole expense of Mr. Alderman Cubitt, M.P.

TRINITY-ROAD CHAPEL, HALIFAX.—This large and handsome chapel, recently erected by the church and congregation under the pastoral care of the Rev. W. Walters, was opened for Divine worship on Friday the 18th of August. In the morning the Rev. G. W. Conder, of Leeds, preached; in the afternoon the Rev. A. M. Stalker, of Leeds; and in the evening the Rev. H. S. Brown, of Liverpool. The devotional services of the day were conducted by Messrs. Green, B.A., classical tutor of Horton College; Hanson, of Milnes Bridge; Chown, of Bradford; Bugby, of Preston; Dawson, of Bingley; Wood, of Hawerth; Compston, of Inskip; Dyson, of Rishworth; and the pastor of the church. On Sunday, the 20th, the opening services were continued. The Rev. J. Ackworth, LL.D., president of Horton College, preached in the morning; in the afternoon the Rev. H. Dowson, of Bradford; and in the evening the Rev. J. E. Giles, of Sheffield. On Monday evening, the 21st, the Rev. B. Evans, of Scarborough, preached. All the above services were well attended; at some of them the chapel was crowded to excess. The various collections amounted to £285 1s. 10d. Besides the ministers who took part in the

engagements, there were upwards of twenty present on the opening day. The chapel presents a handsome front towards Trinity-road; the bold and lofty middle basement contains the schools. The front above has a projecting centre and wings, decorated with Roman doric pilasters of bold projection, entablature, and handsome block cornice, which is continued round the building. On glancing round the interior, we are at once struck by the absence of a pulpit—nay, start not good reader, not the absence of a commodious and elevated site from which the minister can address his flock, but the absence of the box-like appendage with which so many venerated associations are connected. The substitute is, however, in our opinion, far better adapted for the minister, as well as more ornamental. Over the baptistry is a platform about ten feet from the floor, surmounted in front by a handsome bronzed railing. It is covered with a neat carpet, and there is room for half-a-dozen chairs. In the centre is a handsome table, surmounted by a desk, covered with a cushion, and here the minister is stationed. The interior dimensions of the chapel, not including the vestries, are 71 ft. 9 in. in length, and 50 ft. 6 in. in width. There are 514 sittings in the body of the chapel, and 346 in the gallery, exclusive of accommodation for 200 children. On Tuesday evening these interesting services were concluded by a social tea meeting. About 500 persons took tea together in the spacious school-room below the chapel. After tea a public meeting was held in the chapel, which was filled. Frank Crossley, Esq., M.P., presided. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. C. M. Birrell, of Liverpool; the Rev. H. Dowson, of Bradford; the Rev. B. Evans, of Scarborough; the Rev. A. M. Stalker, of Leeds; the Rev. E. Cecil, the Rev. W. Walters, Mr. Illingworth, and Mr. John Edwards, in effective addresses, and the thanks of the meeting were given to the ladies and to the chairman.—*Abridged from the Halifax Courier.*

WESTERN ASIA MISSIONS.—A number of friends, clergymen, and other supporters of missions, took breakfast together, on Tuesday morning in last week, for the purpose of receiving the Revs. Dr. Rufus Anderson and E. T. Thompson—who have been deputed by the American Board of Missions to visit their stations in India—during their temporary sojourn in London, previous to sailing for their destination. George Hitchcock, Esq., presided, in the absence of Sir C. Eardley, who, with other well-known friends, was unavoidably absent from London. Dr. Anderson, in the course of his statement, said, that he and his colleague were in London as the shortest route to India; to obtain information from the secretaries of the large missionary societies of England, and that they might bring that information and knowledge to bear upon the expenditure of £17,000 per annum, which was expended by their Board upon their operations in India. When America heard of the meeting in London to aid the American Board in their efforts for Turkey, it was believed that a new era had arisen in missions—a more brotherly relation between British and American Christians would certainly result from it—they would feel that they were one. The expenditure of the Board in missions in Western Asia was fully £20,000 per annum, one half of which was devoted to the Armenians. The Board was entirely free from any sectarian bias, being composed of members of the Independent body, of Presbyterians, and of the Reformed Dutch Church; and even Episcopalians were among the contributors. The converts adopted their own form of Church government, with which the Board did not interfere. The doctor passed a high eulogium upon the services that had been rendered to the agents of the board, in time of need, by Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, and by his timely interference, and the services rendered, he had acquired a name in the Church of Christ, as he thought, of far more importance than all the fame he had acquired as a statesman. The speaker then referred to the information to be obtained in respect to these missions from State papers, published under the sanction of Lord Palmerston; and showed the gratifying results and success that had been vouchsafed to their efforts during the last twenty years in Armenia—whole communities of Protestants now being found where, at that distance of time, not one existed. The doctor likewise sketched the method of training for their agents, adopted at their various scholastic institutions in America, particularly at Andover—a ten years' course of study being the time usually spent in such preparation. With regard to the contributions of British Christians to the object, he said that the Board, from this circumstance, would not devote less than previously—that the society might, if it pleased, communicate directly with their agents in Turkey, and transmit the subscriptions to them, and he pledged himself that every donation given for a special purpose would be most scrupulously devoted in accordance with the wishes of the donors. The Rev. W. Thompson spoke to a similar effect. The Rev. C. G. Young appealed for contributions, if possible, to be devoted to the rebuilding, or aiding to rebuild, the church and schools of Brossa, which have recently been destroyed by fire, as recorded in our columns of the 4th inst. The Rev. Mr. Bowen and W. H. Rule then addressed the meeting. Major Rowlandson, from a long service in the land of their labours, confirmed all that had been said of the zeal, disinterestedness, and devotion, of the agents of the American Board. After a few observations from the Rev. A. Rainey and other friends, the following resolution, proposed by the Rev. T. R. Brooke, and seconded by Major Rowlandson, was unanimously carried:—

That this meeting of the friends of missions in the Turkish empire cordially welcome the Rev. Dr. Anderson, senior secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and the Rev. Mr. Thompson, one of its most active members, as representing a society which has been signally blessed by God in its extended missionary operations in Western Asia, especially

among the Armenians, and one which they are prepared to support to the utmost of their power.

The doxology was then sung, and the Rev. Mr. Thompson closed the meeting with prayer.

YORK-STREET CHAPEL, WALWORTH.—PROPOSED JUBILEE MEMORIAL SCHOOLS.—A public meeting was held at York-street Chapel, Walworth, on Monday evening, August 21, to promote the erection of new, complete, and commodious schools for the benefit of the surrounding neighbourhood, and in connexion with the above congregation. The chair was taken by the Rev. George Clayton, supported by the Rev. J. Turquand, and other ministers and gentlemen. The proceedings having been commenced by singing, prayer was offered by the Rev. Thomas Binney. The chairman then made a few remarks on the object they were met to promote. Mr. James Lance then read a statement in explanation of the circumstances which had led to the meeting, and the objects proposed to be accomplished. It stated that through the aid of George Keen, Esq., the late school treasurer, a most eligible site had been secured, immediately adjoining the west end of the chapel front, and had been held over for the benefit of the church and congregation, if they would avail themselves of it at the price of purchase; the same gentleman also offered a liberal donation. "The proposed site consists of a piece of freehold land, of about 45 feet by 80 feet, or 3,600 feet. The cost of the freehold, and the remaining leaseholds, will be about £600; and a small extra expense, if thought fit to be incurred, will secure the whole frontage from the chapel to Lock's-square, and very greatly improve the property. The above-named area is sufficient, and it is proposed, with the practical decision of this meeting, to erect thereon new, complete, and commodious schools, for about 600 or 650 boys and girls, comprising as the essential elements a neat, chaste, and attractive exterior elevation, (devoid, however, of superfluous or costly ornament); the utmost possible regard to light, air, warmth, ventilation, and cheerful interior; provision for a separate class-room of 100 scholars; provision for (at least) two comfortable senior class-rooms, to accommodate each about 25 young persons, male and female,—these also being available as committee-rooms, &c. &c.; two large general schools for boys and girls on one floor, divided by a dwarf partition (and capable of being thrown into one room), to accommodate each about 250 children, and to have suitable seat-provision for separated class-teaching, with library, platform, &c. &c.; this room or rooms, being convertible (with its seats) for weekday services, public or local missionary meetings, lectures and classes for working men, &c. &c., and being available for daily school instruction as well as for Sabbath use; the girls' daily charity-school being carried on therein; and a small house for the mistress to be attached, so as to secure them the full accommodation they previously had. From careful comparison of similar erections and estimates, it is expected from £1,300 to £1,400 will fully cover the entire cost of such a building. The title has been examined into by a professional man, and pronounced quite satisfactory. It is proposed to vest the building in the acting trustees of the chapel. It will thus be seen that about £2,000 will be required fully to meet the object. "The Rev. Thomas Binney moved a resolution of approval of the above statement, and of sympathy with the proposed object. He had come there to show his respect for, and his affection to, his friend the senior bishop; and he had experienced great pleasure in hearing what was proposed to be done by the Church and congregation. The contemplated schools would be a vast improvement to the neighbourhood, both materially and morally. They would certainly be a great improvement to the machinery for advancing the cause of Christ's kingdom in the world. He was very much pleased with the idea of the different departments into which the institution was to be divided. The distinct class-rooms would be found most beneficial and convenient, and would prove of great advantage to young men meeting for the purpose of mutual improvement and study. As a jubilee memorial of the perfect harmony which had obtained between the church and the pastor for fifty years, he thought it the most appropriate thing that could be devised; and he trusted that God's blessing would rest upon that movement. Mr. Watson, in seconding the resolution, said, that although the pastor of the church had expressed a wish that the present proceedings should be disassociated from anything connected with himself, yet they could not but look back with feelings of thankfulness and gratitude to God, who had preserved the health and usefulness of Mr. Clayton, and who had made him so great a blessing to the neighbourhood. (Hear, hear.) Two and a-half millions of the rising population of this country were brought, from week to week, under the spiritual care of three hundred thousand Sabbath-school teachers. The Sabbath-school, then, was a main instrument in moulding the future moral character of these young people, and the recollection of this fact should show the vast importance of entering upon the present undertaking with promptness and liberality, and then they might look to God for a blessing upon their efforts. (Cheers.) The resolution was then put and carried. Edward Cordey, Esq., in an able speech, moved a resolution to the effect, that a subscription list be entered into, and that a committee be appointed for receiving donations and carrying out the purposes of the foregoing resolution and statement. The resolution having been seconded by Joseph Payne, Esq., in his usual racy and characteristic style, and supported in a few words by Edward Edwards, Esq., of Champion-hill, it was put and carried unanimously. A vote of thanks having passed to the chairman, the doxology was sung, and the meeting separated. Nearly £1,000 were received in promises by the Treasurer, previously to the termination of the proceedings.

Correspondence.

APPRENTICESHIP SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—Will you permit me to say a few words respecting this society in your valuable paper? I am persuaded that its claims need only to be made known to secure for it a far greater amount of support, thereby enabling the committee to confer a larger number of grants than the present income will justify. It is a serious fact that many of our ministers, through the straitness of their means, find the utmost difficulty in maintaining their families; while they cannot lay aside the smallest sum to meet extra demands. In a letter recently received, an excellent minister thus writes:—"My dear child, for whom I am anxious to make application to your society, is in his 16th year, without a trade or employment, and so unhappily he must remain, unless you can kindly assist me, as my means quite prevent my doing any thing to get him placed out apprentice." The appeal just issued to the Independent and Baptist churches, through their deacons, has met with a very general response,—upwards of 250 new subscribers being the result.

In the name of the committee I would take this opportunity of thanking those churches, not only for their contributions, but also for the warm interest they have evinced in the society's welfare. Many churches who, through inability, have not subscribed, express deep regret, and fervently bid God-speed to our labours. An esteemed minister in Cornwall writes:—"There are many societies of greater magnitude and importance, but there is not one which, according to its character and extent, is more justly entitled to support than the society for which you plead, and to which we would more readily contribute were it in our power."

Many of our largest and wealthiest churches have not yet responded to the appeal—I doubt not through oversight—and from such the committee still hope to receive a favourable reply. The sum solicited is very small, yet five shillings a year from each church would give the society such an income as would render it, in some measure, adequate to the requirements of our beloved but poorer brethren in the ministry.

Thanking you for the kind aid you have ever been ready to afford the society,

Believe me, dear Sir, yours truly,
I. VALE MUMMERY.

Warren Cottage, Dalston.

STATE-CHURCH NOMINALISM.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Many of your readers will remember the scheme launched a few years ago, for establishing in New Zealand settlements on Church of England principles, whereby it was hoped that schism would be denied an entrance, and that troublesome thing, Dissent, cease to afflict Anglicans already weary of it in the old country.

I have just lighted upon a piece of information relative to the success which has attended this experiment, and which at the same time illustrates the influence of Church of Englandism in the promotion of mere nominalism in opposition to real religious conviction. It is in the shape of an extract from a work entitled "Ultima Thule; or, Thoughts Suggested by a Residence in New Zealand," by one Thomas Cholmondeley, made in a review of the book in the High-Church organ, the *Guardian*. The mention of the Census paper suggests the thought that our own Census of Religions Worship would have shown the number of church attendants to have been much less than it was, if conventional "respectability" did not send flocks of well-to-do people to church instead of to chapel. The passage is subjoined.

"The truth at present is, that there is no religious character in the British colonies; and those are especially indifferent who, in the old country, belonged to the Church of England. I remember, when the New Zealand Census-paper was sent round, asking a servant of mine how I was to fill up for him the space left under 'religious denomination,' he hesitated and smiled. 'Church of England?' said I, suggesting what he had been. 'Whatever you like, sir,' was the reply; 'we always used to go to church in the old country, but here we be kind o' weaned of it.' I certainly felt myself reproached for having brought a man and his wife, with a large family, into a wild and lonely place, where there was neither church nor clergyman, any more than doctor or shopkeeper. I afterwards endeavoured to atone my conscience by reading a part of the Church-service on Sunday mornings. The man and his brother, and one or two of his children, came twice; they made no secret, however, of their opinion, that pig-hunting was a better way of spending a New Zealand Sunday. As for praying in a private house, only their respect for me prevented them from openly telling me that it was 'no good.' I may say that the family were very good Church people in England; that they were in the habit of reading the Bible to themselves in the solitude of Banks' Peninsula, I know."

"Often when at church in Lyttelton or Christchurch, I have been struck with the English character of the attendance at Divine worship; I mean the pretence and hypocrisy of the whole thing. They go to church and take their dependants, because it is an 'item' in the bill of respectability. There may be other inducements, but this is the main reason. How often has it occurred in England, to one who finds himself in a church crowded full of coats and bonnets, that God is not to be found in that way at all; that we are only cheating ourselves when we try to suppose so. Why, it is worse than heathen idolatry. I have seen God worshipped in a Buddhist temple in China by striking a bell with a hammer, and by offerings of incense, oranges, and scraps of food saved from a scanty beggar's meal. I did not feel inclined to groan or laugh in spirit, but I have done so, to my sorrow, in many a Christian church."

"OUR MEDICAL LIBERTIES" AND THE "CRITIC."

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—The Editor of the *Critic* not having vouchsafed any notice to a communication I addressed to him in reply to an article in his paper, I beg to enclose you a copy of that communication, with a request that, as a lover of fair-play and freedom of speech, and an opponent of unnecessary State-meddling, you will oblige me by giving

it a place in your columns, and thus show that misrepresentation and injustice may not pass wholly unrebuked, and that the free discussion of an important public question may not be bucked even by the *Critic*.

That the *Critic* should be extremely sensitive to any opposition to the establishment of a State physis is only natural in a writer who sighs for the establishment of a State literature—of what has been called a "Priesthood of Science"—but furnishes no excuse for falsehood and misrepresentation. In the current number of the *Critic*, under the heading "The Literary World," there occurs the following passage:—

"The incorporation of literature into a profession, if practicable, would undoubtedly afford it advantages not to be despised, not only by consolidating its strength, and giving it as it were a local habitation as well as a 'name,' but, what is even far more important, by raising up for it a protection against the assumption of its functions by ignorant and ungrateful practitioners."

Under such a system, what would become of the *Critic*?

We live in strange times when even a portion of that press, which we have been taught to regard as the guardian of our liberties, should basely join, for its own ends, in the conspiracy against them!

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

THE AUTHOR OF "OUR MEDICAL LIBERTIES."

Maze-hill Cottage, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Sussex.
August 16, 1854.

[COPY.]

To the Editor of the *Critic*.

SIR,—A copy of the *Critic* of June 15, 1854, has been placed in my hands. I observe therein a notice of my recent pamphlet, "Our Medical Liberties," in which your reviewer, while accusing me of "ignorantly and unjustly" aspersing the medical profession, of using "indecent" language, and of a "violation" of common sense and truth, so far oversteps the boundaries of legitimate criticism, abuses your confidence, disgraces your journal, and endeavours to deceive your readers by the grossest falsehoods, as to entitle me to a place in your columns in reply.

Your reviewer asserts:—

"So far from the spread of vaccination subserving the interests of the profession and gratifying the avarice of its members, it is notorious that the medical body is the only one (except the undertakers) who suffer in their pockets from the diffusion of the blessings of vaccination. If, therefore, this obnoxious Act had been the work of the profession, or if it had received the general sanction and encouragement of medical men, their object must have been other than that of power and gain."

Your reviewer did well to remind his readers that the interests of the medical profession and the undertakers are identical—it is a fact to be carefully remembered.

Passing over the suppression, by your reviewer, of the facts that vaccination is accused of not being a preventative of small-pox, that it is charged with being the means of propagating various diseases, and that it is proved to be frequently an immediate cause of death, "it is notorious" that the Compulsory Vaccination Act levies a tax upon every English babe for the benefit of the medical profession. True, the profession protest against some of the details of this measure, affect indignation at the smallness of the remuneration accorded to their suspicious services, and loudly clamour for an increase of pay, but, nevertheless, they pocket the proceeds of the tax. That the Compulsory Vaccination Act is held to subvert the interests and forward the ambitious views of the profession is evident from the speech of their mouth-piece, Dr. Brady, M.P., in recommendation of his Medical Registration Bill (at a meeting of the South London Medical Association, as reported in the *Medical Times* of Feb. 11 1854, p. 147), in which he says:—

"The legislature had already given precedent to which he might refer. In the last year, by passing the Compulsory Vaccination Bill, they had taken away the liberty of the subject, and he could not now be told that he was interfering unlawfully with that liberty."

That the principle of compulsory vaccination is not only generally acceptable to, but actually advocated by the profession, we have the assurance of no less an authority than that Report of the Epidemiological Society, to which your reviewer appeals as confidently as if he had read and mastered it, as "the only authentic document which contains a particle of information on the subject," and of which he dares to assure his readers that I "never heard," although he might have found mention of it in a quotation at page 31 of the pamphlet he pretends to criticise, if he had taken the trouble first to read it. At page 5 of the Report of the Small-pox and Vaccination Committee of the Epidemiological Society it is stated,—"We have been put in possession of the opinions of nearly 2,000 of our medical brethren," and at page 35 we find,—"A very large majority of those medical practitioners who, in replies to the queries issued by the society, have proposed any remedies for the prevention of Small-pox, have urged the necessity of compulsory vaccination." I think now that it will require some effort to re-assert that the Compulsory Vaccination Act does not subvert the interests of the medical profession, and that it did not receive "the general sanction and encouragement of medical men."

Your reviewer also asserts:—

"A still more serious allegation is brought against the profession when Mr. Gibbs says, not only that 'scarcely one, if one [medical man] has ever considered, or even thought of considering, the subject in all its bearings.'"

I never said so. On the contrary, I quoted, as adverse to vaccination, the opinions of various medical men, who obviously did think "of considering the subject in all its bearings." What I say (at page 10) is, that of the "advocates of vaccination," scarcely one, if one of them, had ever considered, or even thought of considering, the subject in all its bearings." This accusation I now deliberately re-affirm, and I specially include in it both your reviewer and the Epidemiological Society, notwithstanding that that society flippantly express a "strong and unequivocal opinion that there is not the smallest foundation for" believing that vaccination "is the means of introducing other diseases into the system." The following tables, compiled from figures pompously paraded, by the Epidemiological Society, to Parliament and the nation, as justifying and requiring a measure of compulsory vaccination, show how incompetent that society is to deal with statistics.

MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES IN VARIOUS PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, VACCINATION BEING VOLUNTARY.

Town or Country.	Year.	Population.	Deaths from all causes.	Deaths per thousand.
London.....	1851	2,373,799	55,254	23.3
England & Wales ..	"	17,922,768	395,933	22.
Liverpool.....	1850	258,236	7,500	29.
Manchester.....	"	228,433	6,680	29.
Birmingham.....	"	173,951	4,056	23.3
Leeds.....	"	101,343	2,502	24.6
Dublin.....	1851	258,361	6,931	26.8
Cork.....	"	85,745	2,002	23.3
Limerick.....	"	53,448	1,418	26.5
Galway.....	"	34,057	789	23.

MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE AUSTRIAN EMPIRE, VACCINATION BEING COMPULSORY.

Town or Country.	Year.	Population.	Deaths from all causes.	Deaths per thousand.
Lower Austria ..	1850	1,538,047	54,970	35.7
Upper Austria ..	"	852,323	23,646	27.7
Styria.....	"	1,006,971	30,534	30.3
Illyria.....	"	738,180	34,630	44.2
Trieste.....	"	82,597	3,283	39.7
Tyrol.....	"	859,706	25,276	28.2
Bohemia.....	"	4,409,900	170,432	38.6
Moravia.....	"	1,799,838	55,637	30.9
Silesia.....	"	438,586	12,123	27.4
Gallicia.....	"	4,555,477	140,329	30.8
Bukowina.....	"	380,826	11,070	29.0
Dalmatia.....	"	393,715	9,442	23.9
Lombardy.....	"	2,725,740	92,550	33.9
Venice.....	"	2,281,732	76,150	33.3
Military Frontiers without the 7 Borroughs.....	"	1,009,109	44,610	44.2

From these tables it is clear that, in lands compulsorily protected (?) by vaccination, the mortality from all causes is mostly much higher than, in two instances more than double, the mortality from all causes in lands where vaccination is optional, or was so at the period to which the figures refer.

The propositions advanced by the Epidemiological Society at page 5 in support of compulsory vaccination are capable, for the most part, of a direct negative. It is not true that "small-pox is a disease to which every person is liable who is not protected by a previous attack or by vaccination;" many persons are manifestly insusceptible of small-pox. It is not true that every case of it is a centre of contagion, and every unvaccinated or imperfectly vaccinated population is a nidus for the disease to settle in and propagate itself;" single cases of small-pox occur in "unvaccinated, or imperfectly vaccinated" populations, and the disease does not spread. It is not true "that vaccination is a perfectly safe and efficient prophylactic against this disease;" cases of small-pox and of death from small-pox are constantly occurring amongst the vaccinated, and cases of death from vaccination itself are frequent.

One proposition, however, may be accepted, and we shrink not to join issue with the Epidemiological Society when they assert, that "it can scarcely be disputed that no one has a right to put in jeopardy the lives of his fellow subjects," which is precisely what compulsory vaccinators themselves daily do, as is proved by the records of death from vaccination reported in the Returns of the Registrar-General.

On one point I freely plead guilty to the charge of ignorance hurled at me by your reviewer, to whom I now beg to express my obligation for this extraordinary piece of information, that the Epidemiological Society "for two years laboured night and day" (!) "on the statistical history, progress, and results of vaccination." This information, while awakening our admiration of such powers of endurance, and our sympathy for the inevitably consequent exhaustion of both the mental and physical powers, fully explains the baldness of a document, so jejune and inconclusive, that, otherwise, it would not be easy to account for its production, except by calling to mind the confession of the *Lancet* (Feb. 19th, 1853), "that in no assemblage for discussion do we meet with such proof of utter want of logical discipline of the mind as at our Medical Societies;" or by supposing that the Epidemiological Society entered upon the fatiguing labours, not in search of truth, but with a determination to find matter to support a foregone conclusion.

The report of the Epidemiological Society affords an example of out of what slender materials ingenious men can build systems, and of the tenacity with which the human mind can cling to a hope however fallacious.

One thing, at least, compulsory vaccinators have proved, namely, that actuated by whatever other motives they may be, they are so smitten with a dread of small-pox, as not only blindly to fly for protection to a practice as deceitful as it is disgusting, but so to forget, together with their hollow pretensions to a large philanthropy, the rules of good breeding, good sense, religion, and logic, as, while unveiling their selfish hypocrisy, to exhibit their distrust of their boasted prophylactic by their very anxiety to coerce others.

That men, whose dream of delusive hope I dissipate, whose pride and impertinence I rebuke, and whose extravagant pretensions and incompetence I expose, should be angry and abusive, is only what I might have expected. However, it would be every way better for such gentlemen, whether members of the Epidemiological Society or not, to cease to usurp functions they are unequalled to discharge, to retire from dictating to a people they are incapable to instruct, and to withdraw into that privacy, where their virtues, abilities, acquirements, and good intentions, might hope to find a more adequate scope.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

THE AUTHOR OF "OUR MEDICAL LIBERTIES."

Maze-hill Cottage, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Sussex,
August 3, 1854.

The local committee appointed to revive the ancient custom of Dunmow, have received a communication from Mr. Harrison Ainsworth to the effect, that he will gladly present a fitch of bacon to any one couple who may claim it next summer, and who can justify their title to the prize. He will also be happy to contribute five guineas towards the expenses of the entertainment on the occasion, which he feels certain will be well carried out.

Foreign and Colonial News.

FRANCE.

The Palace of Industry in the *Champs Elysees* progresses rapidly towards completion. The only States of any importance who have not expressed their intention of taking part in the Exhibition are Russia, and—strange to say—Prussia. The entire space at the disposal of the French Commission is about 900,000 superficial feet for the industrial section, of which 150,000 superficial feet have been allotted to Great Britain, her colonies and dependencies. The fine-arts department will consist of about 130,000 superficial feet of hanging space, of which about one-tenth part will be allotted to this country, together with a certain space for sculpture. An hotel is in course of preparation near the Italian Opera House, which is to contain one thousand beds. Industrial exhibitions are becoming a rage in the departmental towns of France.

Thirty-two years ago the first Sabbath-school in Paris was opened by Mr. Frederick Monod; not long since his eloquent brother Adolphe addressed 4,000 Sabbath-school children in the Oratoire; and, indeed, one of the numerous bands of ministers connected with the Oratoire—Mentandon—has his entire time occupied with the care of the young.

The Emperor is expected to return immediately to Paris. He will review troops at St. Omer on the 2nd of September. The *Siecle* says that the Empress will return to Paris with the Emperor.

The reception given to the Emperor during his late visit to Pau was of the most enthusiastic description. Triumphant arches were erected in the streets through which his Majesty had to pass. The mayor, attended by the municipal council, received the Emperor on his arrival, and delivered an appropriate address, in which he alluded to the château in which the Emperor was about to reside having been the cradle of the only King whose memory had been retained by the people. The Emperor, in replying to the speech of the mayor, said, "I am anxious to satisfy the wishes of all. I fully appreciate your having called to my mind the memory of Henri IV.; he was a prince eminently French, and the friend of his people. The wish that every family should have a fowl in their pot once a week was a royal one; I wish it may be reserved to me to realize it." His Majesty afterwards received the different authorities and constituted bodies.

The Paris *Presses* of Tuesday evening publishes a petition, very numerous signed, to the Minister of the Interior, praying that the petitioners may be permitted to form themselves into a society, whose object is to enlighten the country as to the benefits which would result to the population in general by an extensive reduction of the customs tariffs. Among the signatures for Paris are those of M. Carlier, ex-Prefect of Police, M. Michel Chevalier, M. Horace Say, several deputies, members of the Chamber of Commerce, Judges of the Tribunals, the two Pereires, and other capitalists, and many of the leading merchants and manufacturers. For Lyons the signatures are equally numerous and important. This is also the case for Limoges and Alsace; the principal manufacturers there are among the petitioners. For Havre there are very few signatures. Boulogne-sur-Mer is represented by M. Adam, the President of the Chamber of Commerce, and some of the principal manufacturers. Other petitions to the same effect have been drawn up at Marseilles, Bordeaux, and many of the great trading towns of France.

The *Moniteur* contains a report to the Emperor from M. Magne, Minister of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works, recommending a reduction of Customs' duties on various articles. Dye-stuffs are to be entirely freed from duty when brought direct from the place of production in French bottoms; and when coming from bonding-warehouses in Europe, or brought in foreign vessels, they are to be subjected to differential duties calculated to afford sufficient protection to the French flag. Beet-root, which has hitherto been classified under the head of fresh vegetables, and as such pays a duty of 50c. the 100 kilog., is to be reduced to 30c. The duty on bamboos, reeds, and odoriferous wood is to be suppressed when they are imported in French vessels, and proportionately reduced when brought in foreign bottoms. Potash is to be reduced two-thirds when brought from foreign countries, and one-half when coming from any part of Europe; and the duty on marble is to be made the same for importations by land as by sea. A decree follows, modifying the Customs' duties on various other articles.

The *Times* and *Daily News* were seized at the Paris Post-office on Thursday morning. About two in the afternoon the order to stop the *Times* was rescinded, but the *Daily News* was definitively confiscated. The *Daily News* and other London journals have been continually seized of late. It was a ridiculous sight to see Galignani's large reading-rooms on Thursday. Up to twelve o'clock there was but one London paper on the table, and most of the subscribers went away in disgust.

THE SPANISH REVOLUTION.

Letters from Madrid of the 22nd state, that General Narvaez had demanded passports, with a view of visiting foreign countries.

The following is the text of the remarkable speech made by General San Miguel at the dinner given to the Ministers by the Press of Madrid:—

Gentlemen,—As an old journalist myself—and as the patriarch of journalism, unfortunately, by my advanced age—I drink to the free press. I drink, gentlemen, to an institution which neither iron, nor laws, nor transportation, nor exile, can destroy—(Bravo, bravo!)—[A voice: "Long live General San Miguel!"]—because thought is an emanation from the Divinity, and there is no power in the world, there are no laws, which can extinguish its powerful voice. The press has no other corrective than the press itself. (Bravo. "True.") The press has no

other corrective than itself, the good sense of the public, and public education. It is only by this that the press is elevated and great. This is what we see in England, the classic country of liberty. A free press is a press that thinks, a press that administers, a press that does the work of diplomacy; it is, in a word, a great social lever which acts upon the interests of the State. Gentlemen, I flatter myself that the epoch we have all wished to see for the press has now arrived. ("Yes, yes.") I hope the press will be found worthy of its high mission, that journalists will so exercise their calling, that they may be supplicated to continue in the performance of their exalted task. I have been a journalist in times of danger and revolt, and to have been a journalist is for me the brightest recollection of my life; it is the title on which I most pride myself. I drink, then, to a free press, a noble press, which does not descend to vulgar things, which condescends not to insults and personalities, to the press which respects the secrets of families. (Thunders of applause.) I drink, finally, to the men of this noble priesthood who have invited us to this banquet, which will be famous, because it will inaugurate a new era, in which the free and independent press of Europe will show to the entire world that there are in Spain journalists who know how to write, to think, and to interest themselves in the public cause. (Immense applause.) Several journalists approached to embrace the venerable General.

A democratic electioneering club called the "Circle of the Union" has been formed, over which Espartero himself has consented to preside. The points required of the candidates supported by this club are a fundamental law organising all public functions on the principle of the sovereignty of the people by universal suffrage; the complete decentralization of the State, so as to give the utmost independence to each province and township; financial reform, and the establishment of one sole tax; the abolition of the military conscription and the reform of the army; the universal arming of the people, whose chiefs are never to be officers of the Government; and the amelioration of the condition of the working classes. The club further pledges its members to bring the Queen-mother to trial before the Cortes for the crimes of which she is accused, and in the meantime to suspend her pension and to sequester her property.

The *Times* Madrid correspondent, under date August 23, says that the reports of ministerial changes and modifications are entirely without foundation. He states that Espartero positively refused to accept the presidency of the Union Club, when a deputation waited on him. On the Duke's adding that the Council of Ministers beheld with little satisfaction the existence of the club in question, they pledged themselves to do nothing but what Espartero should approve, implicitly to obey every direction emanating from him, and to use their endeavours for the speedy dissolution of the society. The same writer says that the finances are in a very bad state, in consequence of the speculation and extravagances of the late Government. "I have reason to know that Senor Collado's opinion with respect to the finances of his country is the same that I have more than once ventured very positively to express—namely, that with an honest Government and proper economy, Spain need not be embarrassed, but can pay her way and satisfy all just claims upon her. But breathing-time must be allowed. At present the Government is unquestionably in difficulties as regards money matters."

The emigration from Spain continues, and Bayonne now contains twelve former Ministers.

Some of the most recent letters speak of a pamphlet, entitled "Espartero and the Revolution," as having made a great sensation. The author of this pamphlet, M. Fernando Garrido, is an influential man of the Progressist party. The gist of his argument is that the sovereign people, having overthrown the monarchy, and given their confidence to Espartero, he ought not to shrink from the most extreme exercise of the power conferred upon him. The pamphleteer affirms that he is not the Espartero of 1843, and is now firmly resolved to be the Washington of Spain. M. Garrido expresses a decided opinion that no government is now possible but that of Espartero as the head of a species of federative republic.

The division of Andalusia has arrived in Madrid, and been reviewed by Marshal Espartero and General O'Donnell. It afterwards defiled under the balcony of the Queen, who received repeated marks of sympathy from the troops and the crowd.

The political news from Catalonia is good. In Barcelona the agitation had almost entirely subsided. The differences between the operatives and their employers were still, however, considered pregnant with danger. Lerida was still in an uneasy state. The sanitary news was not so good as the political.

SWEDEN AND DENMARK.

In the Swedish Diet, the House of Peasants proposes a petition to the King, to take measures, in conjunction with the Diet, to prevent the Aland Islands from returning to Russian dominion.

Vessels belonging to Aland now sail under the French flag.

The Danish Diet is summoned for October 2.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The rumours from Cabul in regard to the intrigues of Russia in Central Asia, are of a quieter kind than they have been for some time back. The King of Oude has offered to the English Government 12,000 infantry, 1,000 horses, and 200 guns. Russian agents are intriguing at Cabul. It is announced from Bombay, under date of July 20, that the King of Bokhara was threatened by an army of 20,000 Persians, who had entered into the Russian alliance. From Calcutta the piece of news of most importance is the running a locomotive and carriage on a portion of the Bengal Railway, which, naturally enough, created immense excitement. To ignorant natives, who understand nothing of the means by which the *ag ka gharis*, or fire chariot, is moved, few things could have been more

astounding or more convincing of the miraculous power possessed by the English. One curious explanation was that the locomotive was made to go simply by the *hookum*, or order, of Lord Dalhousie. Sunday, July 17, was observed all over India as a day of humiliation and prayer for the success of the British arms, by natives as well as by Europeans. The movements of the native community on this occasion possessed remarkable interest. In great multitudes, they united in the religious solemnities of the day of humiliation. Their cessation from work was far more extensive than was ever known to be the case on their own religious high days, when the feeling of the superstitious "unlook" has been to them a great restraint. In the management of their religious services, the leading minds, as might be expected, in originating the services of the higher castes, have not been the ordinary Brammins and other priests, but their educated members; and, in accommodation to their views, the God of the Universe has in some of the prayers, in consequence, taken the precedence of the Gods of the Pantheon. To the Parsees must be given the credit of having first of the native sects moved in this matter, traditional usage having authorised them in so doing.

From China we have dates to the 6th July. Nothing had been heard of the Russian fleet, which was supposed to have gone as far north as possible.

The American treaty with Japan had been duly signed. The *Pekin Gazette* acknowledges the formidable nature of the insurrection. 40,000 rebels had gone northwards from Nankin. The Abergeldie, Rapid, and Hygeia, had been lost; the latter had 500 emigrants on board, 370 of whom were left on the wreck, and were supposed to have perished of starvation.

AMERICA.

The State elections were being held. In the St. Louis district, Missouri, Mr. Luther M. Kennet had been returned by a majority of from 600 to 800 over Mr. Benton. Great excitement had taken place, and much rioting was the result, but without serious consequences. Mr. Kennet is a great supporter of the Nebraska Bill. Returns had been received from North Carolina, but they could not be depended upon. A fatal riot occurred at St. Louis during the election, arising from a dispute between an American and an Irishman, in which the former was stabbed. This outrage roused the indignation of the Americans, and they gutted a number of Irish grog-shops, and killed five men. The greatest hatred and vindictiveness appear to have animated both parties.

The *Journal of Commerce* believes that the arms composing the cargo of the clipper-ship *Grapeshot* had been purchased by Santa Anna.

The directors of the New York Crystal Palace had determined to dispose of the entire place for one-half its actual cost.

The gunpowder magazine at Marysville, containing 800 kegs, had been set fire to and exploded. The shock was terrific, and threw down thirteen houses. No one was seriously hurt, but a lady afterwards died of fright. The mayor had offered a reward of 1,000 dollars for the apprehension of the parties concerned in firing the place.

Captain Donald, of the ship *Grey Eagle*, had been committed for trial at Philadelphia on the charge of slave dealing.

Speaking of the Cuban slave-trade, the *New York Times* says:—"Our Havannah correspondent continues to give us accounts of the fresh landing of slaves from American vessels cleared from the port of New York within the last few months. It seems that an American sailor, who is probably now in this city, has testified at Havannah that he shipped on board a vessel at this city, in March last, professedly upon an honest voyage to the coast of Africa, and that it was only after getting to sea that the slave-trade was avowed to be the destination of the vessel. The slaves brought to Cuba by this adventure were landed there about the 1st of July. We have repeatedly called public attention to the fact that the slave trade is now, and has long been, actively carried on between this city and the coast of Africa; that New York merchants are constantly sending vessels to Africa to bring cargoes of slaves to Cuba; and that this infamous traffic, made piracy by special treaties, as well as by the laws of the United States, is constantly carried on from this port and from Baltimore with a degree of openness and recklessness which makes the Government officers accomplices for not taking steps to break it up. According to letters from Havannah, another cargo of slaves has been landed in the vicinity of Bahia Honda. A number of these had been captured by the Government officials, at the instigation of the British Consul. The inquiry for sugar has been very general, and better prices had been obtained. Molasses were becoming scarce. Exchange was improving; London, 13 to 13½ per cent. premium. Freights remained dull.

Judge Norris, of Ohio, had decided that a slave brought into the state by or with the consent of his owner, and afterwards escaping into a free state, is free, and cannot be remanded to slavery.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Said Pacha, the new Viceroy, has left Alexandria for Constantinople.

The Belgian Ministry has resigned without an exception.

Mr. Smith O'Brien is expected shortly to arrive in Belgium, from Van Diemen's Land.

General Faixhans, the celebrated General of Artillery, died at Metz on the 19th, in the 72nd year of his age.

On the 20th instant, at Ragaz, in Switzerland, died Professor Schelling, at the age of seventy-nine, a contemporary of Kant, Fichte, and Hegel, and last living representative of the great school of defunct philosophy.

The Belgian Government has declined to grant a passport to General Leffé, one of the exiled generals; alleging that the present is an inopportune moment for "the honourable gentleman" to visit that country.

Grabe, right-hand man of the King's company, First Foot Guards, died at Potsdam last week. He was the tallest soldier in Europe, taller almost than any of King Frederick William the First's gigantic "blue children." He stood 7 feet 1 inch, and his coffin was 8 feet 7 inches long.

The Empress of the French takes her bath in the sea every morning, and during that time the Emperor visits the works of the new imperial residence, which are going on with great activity, and are to be completed in ten months. The chateau is to be called the *Villa Eugénie*.

The race of Bonaparte appears not likely to die out. The Princess Zenaide Charlotte Julie Bonaparte, who died recently at Naples, has left eight children. She was the eldest daughter of Joseph, once "King of Spain," and married to her cousin, Charles, the eldest son of Lucien Bonaparte.

A significant fact has just transpired at Berlin. The king has ordered that a marble tablet, with an inscription in letters of gold, shall be placed at the spot where the first soldier fell in 1848 from the fire of the insurgents. This proceeding has given rise to some protestations, but which have led to several persons being arrested or summoned to appear before the magistrates.

The State Mineralogist of New Jersey has discovered in quarries near Newark a new mineral, to which he has given the new name of Papyrodite. It is found in thin flakes, between the layers of sandstone, and has an extraordinary resemblance in many respects to white paper. It is a scientific curiosity, but, it is said, is of no value.

Captain Penny's expedition to Davis's Straits, for the purpose of establishing a resident whale-fishery, has been successful. One of the ships, the *Lady Franklin*, arrived at Aberdeen on Thursday, with a cargo of oil worth £8,000. The second ship, the *Sophia*, is on her way home, well laden. Captain Penny came in the *Lady Franklin*. She found two American whalers already on the station in Davis's Straits, last Autumn.

To accommodate the cholera patients, the government has commenced ejecting both monks and nuns from the numerous religious houses in Turin. This ejection process, judging from the tone of the different organs of public opinion, is much to the satisfaction of the country at large. In Turin there are 13 monasteries and 10 convents, and it is thought that ministers will not only prevent the return of those temporarily removed, but proceed, as soon as parliament meets, to demand power to lop off many more of those establishments.

An attempt has been made by the Mayor of Strasbourg to deprive the ancient Protestant communion known as the foundation of St. Thomas of the considerable property they hold. The ultramontane party have succeeded in persuading the Mayor that, notwithstanding the treaty of Westphalia, the act of capitulation of Louis the Fourteenth, and a decree of Napoleon I., all the Protestant estates belong to the city. He has accordingly placed a *distringas* upon the rents. The result of the interference of the administrative central authority is looked for with impatience.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

The election of Lord Haddo for Aberdeenshire, in the room of Admiral Gordon, took place on Tuesday. Lord Haddo was proposed by Sir J. D. Elphinstone; who briefly stated that he would support Parliamentary Reform but not the Ballot, and would support the present Government in their most vigorous efforts to humble the pride of Russia. The nomination was seconded by Mr. Murray, a tenant-farmer. Mr. Torrie proposed *himself*; and gained the show of hands, but declined to go to the poll. Lord Haddo was therefore returned at once. He was unable to be present on the occasion, from the state of his health.

Mr. J. H. Gurney, of Norwich, addressed the electors of King's Lynn on Monday week. The *Bury Post* says:—"Mr. Gurney is no advocate for the ballot, nor for the separation of Church and State, and is opposed to the continuance of the Maynooth grant; at the same time he approves of an extension of the suffrage, the admission of Dissenters into the universities, and the abrogation of all religious tests to members of Parliament. He thinks that Church-rates ought to be provided for out of Church property, and, though averse to going to war, now we are engaged in it would prosecute it with vigour. His whole speech was delivered and received in the best temper, and, judging from appearances, we should say no opposition will be offered to his return." We have before us a report of Mr. Gurney's address, from which it appears that he is a very moderate reformer, especially in connexion with ecclesiastical questions. On this point we make the following extracts from his speech:—

As to religious tests, more especially with reference to the Jew, Turk, or infidel in the House of Commons—(hear, hear)—but, as an elector, he also held that, if it were his wish to vote for either Jew, Turk, or infidel, he had full right to do so, and that it was barring his constitutional privilege to prevent him. And, therefore, though he had no wish to see the Jew in the House of Commons, he had a great wish to see him eligible to enter if there be a constituency which thinks it proper to elect him. (Hear, and applause.) A word or two as to the Church and State; rather like pulling off your shoes and stockings, and jumping into a bed of nettles. (Laughter.) Whether it be or not a proper function and duty of the State to provide for the celebration of Divine service for the use of those who like to avail themselves of such provision, I confess that I am of opinion that it is. I trust that no man would be more ready than I am to admit, that for the State to impose any control whatso-

ver—the very least that can be imagined—on the conscience of any man, by compelling him to the observance of any religious practice to which he is conscientiously opposed, would be a tyranny. I trust I should be behind no man in repudiating such a doctrine to the very utmost. But, gentlemen, the point I now lay before you is a distinct point; not that of compelling any one, but simply of providing the means of religious services for the use of such persons as choose, of their own free will, to avail themselves of those means; and I have no hesitation in expressing my opinion, that that is a clear duty of every Christian state. (Hear, hear.) And I think, that it is the more emphatically the duty of this country, as the State in this country is owner as trustee of a very large property, which we call Church property, and which is owned by the State in trust for religious uses. Then with regard to the arrangements which are now made in this country for carrying out this duty, perhaps this may not be a proper place to enter too much in detail into those arrangements. I am quite ready to admit, that many of those arrangements are susceptible, as I believe, of considerable amendment and improvement in matters of detail; but I am of opinion, that in the main, and looking to the whole state of this country and of its inhabitants, the arrangements now in existence are as good as any that can be made for the carrying out of that which I conceive to be a most legitimate and necessary purpose. (Applause.) There is, however, one point of detail which I think I must not omit to bring before you, and that is the proportion of the income appropriated to ecclesiastical purposes which is derived from Church-rates. Now, gentlemen, I am one of those who hold that Church-rates, as a principle, in theory, are not unjust; because, in the first place, as I have already stated, I hold it to be the duty of the State to provide for the decent celebration of public worship; and, in the second place, I hold, that the buildings which we call parish churches, not belonging to the particular portion of Christians by whom they are used, but belonging to the nation at large, are national property, and ought to be kept in repair at the national expense. (Applause.) Still, while I hold this as the right theory and the principle of the subject, I am very ready to admit, that the present mode of collecting that income is highly unsatisfactory, highly prejudicial to the peace of parishes, and often such as to cause a most injurious bar and impediment to the efforts of the ministers of the Gospel of Peace. (Hear, hear.) What would be the best way of remedying that evil is the question which, if it do not involve a large pecuniary amount, is yet a question of extreme intricacy, both practically and as a matter of principle. It has been suggested, I believe, in the able pamphlet of the noble lord who represents this borough, that those persons who choose to register themselves as Dissenters should entirely become exempted from Church-rates, and that Church-rates should, therefore, be collected from those who avail themselves of the services of the Church alone. My objection to that is this—that it does seem to give up the principle for which I contend, that the churches are national buildings and national property, and I do not wish them to lapse into the hands of the present holders only. (Hear, hear.) Another mode of settling this question which has been suggested, is the still bolder way of cutting the Gordian knot, and just sweeping the whole charge away altogether. Gentlemen, you may consider me very timid, but I confess I have not at present nerve for that. I quite admit it is probable you might do it safely in your large towns, where the Voluntary principle is in active and vigorous operation; but it would throw us into the most inextricable confusion in our country parishes. I believe it would send our country churches to utter ruin, to the great injury, not only of those who frequent those churches, but to the whole body of the nation at large. Therefore, I am not prepared to accept that solution. What I should prefer to accept, if it be found practicable, is, that a substitute for Church-rates should be devised from the better and more economical management of existing Church property. (Hear, hear.) How far that is possible I will not now undertake to say; but I will confess myself somewhat sanguine that it is possible. I wish to be clearly understood I don't vote for the abolition of Church-rates until I see a good and safe substitute. (A Voice: "We won't have you then.") Another Voice: "You will never live to vote for them." That may be, as is justly observed, that I shall never live to vote for them at all; if so, the more to my misfortune. (A Voice: "Let the Church pay for itself.") We will let that be until another day. (Laughter and some confusion.) But, gentlemen, I think, if I am not wearying you, you must just allow me to have a little touch at something else. (A Voice: "Leave Church-rates off.") Yes, I will leave Church-rates off. (Laughter.) There are some things about which the least said is the soonest mended, so we will leave Church-rates. (Renewed laughter.) All I can say is, I am open to conviction. I am a learner—man from the cradle to the grave is ever a learner. I hope to learn. (Hear, hear, and applause.)

Mr. Gurney said he had no objection to the present grant for education, but was exceedingly jealous of any further legislation on the subject. He was willing the Government should do their duty by the children who are in any way abandoned by their parents; but if they were to bring in any education bill having any compulsory bearing whatsoever on the children of any portion of the community, he should unhesitatingly give it his strenuous opposition. (Applause.) He approved of the admission of Dissenters to the Universities, but was strongly opposed to the principle of the Maynooth endowment—the greatest excrecence of the constitution:—

I would say principally on this grant, which I think is a very simple one, that I do hold that everything in the nature of a State salary should be reserved for the use of State servants. Now, without any disrespect to the clergy of the Roman Catholic Church, I will say that the Roman Catholic priest is not a servant of the State, but a servant of the Pope, and, therefore, I say, let the Pope pay his own people, and don't let us have anything to do with it.

He concluded by saying that he thought one of the political failings of the people of this country was too great a disposition to underrate practical reforms. Depend upon it, the happiness of this people hung less upon the showy and outwardly magnificent than upon those items of legislation which affect our every-day life and our every-day's trade.

There seems to be no doubt that the new members for Hull will be petitioned against. We have already mentioned that General Thompson declined to stand; but prior to the election a letter from him was received saying:—"Under these circumstances, I think the honest men of all parties ought to unite in bringing forward the name of the only candidate who came clean out of the examination of the commissioners. If this is done, the character of the place is redeemed." In the same letter the General recorded his conviction, "formed not without some degree of attention to such subjects, that the existing war is one begun and carried on in concert with the enemy, and the sooner such a folly is in any way stopped the better." The General also reiterated his alarms respecting Romanism, and concluded by saying that if the honest men of all parties would make a requisition to him amounting to the probability of success, he should be bound by public engagements to be attentive to it. It appears to have been followed up by a requisition very numerous and respectably signed, as follows:—

TO MAJOR-GENERAL T. PERRONET THOMPSON.

We, the undersigned electors of the borough of Kingston-upon-Hull, of various political opinions, having witnessed for many years the independence and undeviating rectitude of your character, and your unflinching advocacy of civil and religious liberty, based upon the freedom of our Protestant constitution, beg to urge upon you the request that you will permit yourself to be put in nomination at the approaching election. We believe that, under existing circumstances, you are the man, from your public and private connexion with the borough, to assist us in defeating a combination to destroy independence, and in carrying out the pure mode of election which we earnestly wish to establish; and we beg to assure you of our support in the accomplishment of objects of such vital importance to our future political welfare.

Owing to accidental circumstances it did not reach the General's hands until too near the time of election to be acted upon with any probability of success, otherwise the issue of the election would, it is understood, have been very different.

Viscount Duncan is candidate for Forfarshire, vacant by the death of Colonel H. Lauderdale Maule, and is likely to be returned unopposed.

The death of Mr. R. A. Thicknesse creates a vacancy for Wigan. It is believed that Mr. Wood, son-in-law of Mr. Hindley, M.P., will be solicited to become a candidate in the liberal interest, and Mr. Powell by the Tories.

DESTRUCTION OF THE BAPTIST CHAPEL, HACKNEY, BY FIRE.

(Abridged from the *Patriot* of Monday.)

On Saturday evening, between seven and eight o'clock, general attention was called to the lurid appearance of a great fire in the eastern suburbs of the metropolis. Speculation as to the precise locality was soon set at rest along some of the principal lines of traffic, by the Hackney omnibus conductors, who stated that "Dr. Cox's chapel" was in flames. Meanwhile, immense crowds of persons collected from every quarter, the spacious London Field, to the rear of the edifice, affording to many thousands an advantageous view of the conflagration. On arriving at the spot, we found several engines in play, and a body of police adopting the usual precautions to restrain the eager curiosity of the crowd, and to secure to the firemen unimpeded room for their operations. All hope had by this time been abandoned of saving the chapel, the roof having fallen in, the windows having disappeared, and nothing being visible but the bare walls, and a few of the stronger timbers which had supported the roof. The efforts of the firemen, therefore, were chiefly directed to preventing the flames from spreading to adjacent buildings; for, though the chapel was a detached structure, yet the houses on either hand were sufficiently near to be in great danger. Indeed, the chapel-house and Sunday-school on one side caught fire in several places, suffering considerable injury; and, as late as four o'clock yesterday morning, the firemen discovered the roof to be on fire. The fire was got under before midnight; but occasion was found for the engines as late as seven o'clock yesterday morning.

Our inquiries as to the cause of the fire have elicited only a probable conjecture. Till five o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the chapel remained closed since the time when it had been prepared for the Sabbath services. At that hour, the organ-tuner, with his assistants, applied for admission, and the door was opened for them. The chapel-keeper, on being asked whether he furnished them with a light, replied in the negative, stating that it was the practice of the tuner to bring his own light. He and his assistants, after doing what was found requisite to prepare the instrument for use on the following day, went away. About seven o'clock, a young woman who acts as house-servant to the chapel-keeper, had occasion to go out into the chapel yard; whence she quickly returned, in great consternation, telling her master that something was the matter with the chapel, for she saw a great light through the windows. The chapel-keeper, looking out, beheld a body of flame in the direction of the organ-loft; and an alarm was immediately given. How long time elapsed before the arrival of the parish engine, and then before it was brought into play, we hesitate to determine, accounts being different. The chapel-keeper is of opinion that, had greater despatch been used, the building might have been saved. When one of the deacons entered the chapel, he observed that, although the organ was one body of fire, the curtains in front of it were untouched; and the chapel-keeper was able to carry off the Bible and the cushion from the pulpit, which stood but a few yards in front of the organ. But the progress of the fire must have been extremely rapid. In several instances, persons had only just passed the chapel.

and had even cast their eyes towards it, without observing anything unusual; and yet, almost immediately after, heard that it was on fire. About seven o'clock, the Rev. Daniel Katters, the minister of the place, had himself passed by, utterly unconscious of the impending calamity, and had no sooner reached his house, which lies a few hundred yards beyond, than the melancholy tidings were brought that the chapel in which he expected to preach next morning was wrapped in flames. Having had no opportunity of questioning the persons engaged in repairing or tuning the organ, we are unable to give their account of their proceedings; it is, therefore, a mere conjecture, that either they left a lighted candle under the instrument, or else the light which they had been using had, unnoticed, set fire to some portion of its wooden framework. It is certain that the catastrophe originated in that quarter.

The ruins were visited yesterday by great numbers of persons, a crowd remaining collected at a late hour of the night. They present a melancholy spectacle of bare and roofless walls, with here and there a charred timber precariously stretching from side to side. The only portion of the edifice exempt from destruction is the minister's vestry, to which the flames do not appear to have reached. It is an affecting thought, that "Dr. Cox's chapel" has for so short a space survived the eminent man whose name it bore. Yesterday, when thus unexpectedly his attached people found themselves deprived of their wonted place of worship, was the anniversary of the Sunday when, from his dying bed, their late pastor sent them a message of last remembrance, and when they met for special prayer on his account. A year has hardly elapsed since his decease, and the chapel which he built, and under the walls of which his remains are deposited, has disappeared. It was but in June last that a marble monument was erected to his "lasting memory," and one short hour has reduced it into dust. We have satisfaction in stating, that the chapel was insured in the General Life and Fire Insurance Office for £3,700, though less than the original cost. It is probable, that during the long interval which must elapse before the completion of the new building, the church and congregation will assemble at the Manor-rooms, Hackney, which appear to furnish the best temporary accommodation. Yesterday evening they met for devotion at that place, when Mr. Katters delivered an address appropriate to the circumstances; viewing the calamity as from the hand of God, yet mitigated by their prosperous condition in other respects; exhorting to prayer and union; and taking occasion warmly to acknowledge the many tokens of sympathy and offers of help which had been already received from other churches of various denominations in the vicinity.

The accounts of the fire which we find in the morning papers are, without exception, grossly inaccurate and ridiculously exaggerated. All the praise bestowed upon Mr. Braidwood and the Fire Brigade under his direction, and upon Superintendent Walker and Inspector Paine and the body of police under their command, is indeed most justly due, for their promptitude, courage, and efficiency; and it is impossible to exaggerate the completeness of the destruction, so far as the chapel is concerned. But several statements used to heighten the tragical interest of the occurrence, are either wholly or in great measure unfounded. The organist is made to discover the fire, and to save his life by throwing himself downstairs; whereas, he was not near the chapel, and knew nothing of the fire until it was all over. Mr. Baddeley, the Inspector of the Royal Society for the Preservation of Life from Fire, is represented as being so seriously injured that he had to be carried to the hospital; the truth being that, from first to last, there was no instance of serious injury to life or limb. Serious damage is stated to have been done to the coffins in the vaults, one account particularising that the flames consumed several bodies; but we have the satisfaction to assure all more immediately concerned, that this painful statement could not have a particle of truth in it. It is a fact, that a few bodies lie interred beneath the chapel; but, a long time since, in anticipation of the closing by authority of all intramural burying-places, every one of these, which were all enclosed in leaden coffins, was, with the consent of surviving friends, actually interred, that is to say, placed under ground, at a considerable depth, far beyond the possible reach of any fire. Finally, the extent of the loss is prodigiously over-rated. We are not prepared to specify the exact cost of the chapel; but it could not have been more than half the amount at which our contemporaries have fixed it; one paper estimating it at about £10,000; another, as exceeding £10,000; and a third—which, moreover, gives this "Baptist chapel" an "altar,"—gravely assuring the public that "the fittings of the interior of the chapel were equal to any church of the Establishment, and, it is stated, cost nearly £5,000; independently of which there is a magnificent organ, which alone cost between £2,000 and £3,000, in one of the galleries." The chapel, as all who have seen it will allow, was both "spacious and commodious;" but, as they also know, it was the reverse of "costly" in any of its materials or accommodations. All its "magnificence" is the pure invention of the imaginative reporter, who has put a value upon the fittings which would pay the whole expense of a structure superior in every respect to the one destroyed, and has made the liberal allowance of "between £2,000 and £3,000" for a very modest instrument, which, speaking from recollection, cost the exact sum of £250.

The following remarkable fact tells its own tale: Although the village of Bicester has a population of 2,054 persons, there was not a single application for relief from that parish at the last meeting of the guardians of the union.

SELECTIONS FROM THE PRESS.

THE EXCURSION TRAIN FROM DOVER TO THE HOSPITAL.

(From the Spectator.)

"Man proposes," we sometimes say, "but God disposes," when we ought to say, "Man proposes, but neglects to perform." The frightful scene at Croydon on Monday afternoon resulted from the acts of a railway company which certainly proposed to do something very different.

Nothing could be gayer or more enjoying than the scene at Dover Station in the morning: a train stood ready with twenty-four carriages to receive excursionists bent upon spending a portion of the day at the Crystal Palace. These excursions have been held as being in many respects a triumphant evidence to the progress of practical science amongst us, which brings the most distant parts of the country nearer together, and, as it were, places the Crystal Palace near London at the disposal of the people of Dover. The people who live at Dover and along the line have heard much of the Crystal Palace; they desire to see it with their own eyes; the company will liberally enable them to do so for a trifling fare; the carriages fill well, gathering more as the train goes along the line. The rapid motion, the cheapness, the sympathy of a common object amongst a number collected together—uniting, as it were, the novelty of strangers with the common purpose of friends—created that joyous spirit in the travelling party which is favoured by the brilliancy of a summer's day. The sky was just clouded enough to be pleasant, and the journey with its growing numbers was one of happy anticipations. The train has arrived within one station of the Crystal Palace, and suddenly the whole scene is altered.

That same train is a heap of shattered ruins. The engine is converted to a ragged remnant of itself, as if it were taken from an old iron-shop. The tender is upside down. The carriages of the train are jammed together, some of them barely recognisable. One is a fragment like that of a child's broken toy; another, of the second class, is reduced to a bare stage which once was the floor, with one single upright wall, the hindmost panel of the carriage; all the rest, save a few fragments, swept clean off. Packed within that mass, or scattered amongst the remnants, are the human beings that were just before laughing in unchecked gaiety—now groaning in agony and horror, or silent in senselessness or death.

That last scene, under the circumstances, followed so naturally from the former, that it may be said to have been inevitable. "Man proposes," as the South Eastern Railway Company proposed that a certain number of persons should be conveyed for a day's pleasure to the Crystal Palace. But man performs thus; landing the pleasure-party in a heap of ruins, and distributing them amongst sick chambers and hospitals. The company had undertaken to perform its great task without absolutely securing the circumstances that would have made it safe. The line is already crowded with traffic; and it has been remarkably free from accidents, because the company had done much to secure exactness in its arrangements with regard to the timing of trains and to reporting the clearance of the line from station to station. In this instance additional care was requisite, because one more train was added to the number of those running upon the line. The excursion train was behind its appointed time; but that fault of the company ought to have enforced additional attention on the part of others, since the regular working of the train was thus thrown into irregularity. Instead of that, it would appear that the servants of another company which has a right of way over the line—the London and Brighton—knowing that the excursion train ought to have passed some time before, presumed that it had done so; as if railway time-tables were always carried out exactly. Presuming that the excursion train had passed, the Brighton Company's servants placed a ballast-engine upon the line, where it stood to take in the water. Presuming that the line was cleared for it, the excursion train came up at a dashing pace. Now man proposed to make a pleasant excursion from Dover to the Crystal Palace; but what man performed was, to place a ballast-engine on the railway, and run the excursion train full tilt into it—exchanging the Crystal Palace for the hospital.

We have frequently said that in ninety-nine cases in a hundred the causes of railway accidents are perfectly obvious, and are scarcely distant from that kind of negligence which becomes criminal intent. It was so now.

In the present case, however, there rises the question, whether excursion trains, always additionally hazardous on account of their irregular character—almost always delayed from the impossibility of getting a gay multitude soberly into its places—are necessary to secure their professed object? The design was well intentioned. It is evident that railways cannot supply transit at the mere cost of the locomotion or the wear and tear of the rolling stock: as in the case of the Post-office, the whole cost of the plant and administration has to be recovered, if possible. There is no reason, however, why a particular kind of traffic which brings in money should be rejected if it can be so managed as not to reduce the whole tariff. The object of the excursionist is cheapness. He desires to procure a day's pleasure at the price for which people of the working classes or the humbler portion of the middle class can pay without wounding conscience. The railway proprietor has no objection to sell the particular kind of conveyance for purposes of pleasure, at rates suited to the peculiar nature of the demand, if he can keep the commodity, with its peculiar price, separate from the ordinary kind of conveyance, which he sells for business at rates determined by the business demand and by the cost. Hence the design of the excursion train, which supplied cheap conveyance for pleasure

purposes, while aiming to keep that conveyance distinct from the ordinary business traffic. The first idea was, to furnish these only in the lump by means of a special train; but there is no necessity for that material form of restriction. The same limit could be secured in other ways, and one suggests itself simply as an example. Tickets, say to the number of three hundred, could be issued for a particular excursion, and sold a week previously to their coming in force; and they might be so dated as to distribute the three hundred over the six days of the week, fifty for each day; leaving the purchaser to take his chance on which of the six days his own prize might fall; and then the three hundred, instead of being sent by one particular train, could be distributed among the ordinary trains. The purchaser would no doubt be in some uncertainty respecting his own arrangements; but the cheapness would be the premium upon his acquiescence, and in cases of real difficulty, no doubt, he would be able to exchange tickets with some other purchaser. This, at all events, would be one mode of providing cheap trips for pleasure purposes, without necessitating special trains in addition to the ordinary number, and yet without interfering with the ordinary rates of charge.

HOW A COURT-MARTIAL IS CONDUCTED.

Apropos of the recent trial of Lieut. Perry at Windsor, the *Times* gives the following capital picture of the formal proceedings:—"At one end of the Infantry Barracks at Windsor, in which the 46th Regiment is at present quartered, and upon the ground floor, looking into the barrack-yard, there is a somewhat long low room, papered with an excessively 'seedy' green striped paper—if we remember right—well bedaubed with stains and spotted with flyblows. This room is the mess-room of the barrack. On the floor is a dining-table capable of dining sixteen persons with comfort, at one end of which sits the President, and down the sides the other members of the Court, seven on a side, in full uniform. There are three windows to the President's right, looking, as we before said, into the barrack-yard, and in one of these, close to the President's right, sits a jocular kind of red-faced man. This is Major Dalgety, the Deputy-Judge-Advocate. He has before him a little table with writing materials, and a red book—some work on court-martial law. At a dark corner of the room opposite to him, and close beside the President's left hand, at a little round table all by himself, as though waiting for a glass of brandy and water, before starting by the train, the official prosecutor is to be found. At the end of the long table, opposite to the President, and divided from it by a few feet, is another small table, at which are seated poor young Perry in uniform, and Er. Darvill, his legal adviser. At the window furthest from that at which Major Dalgety is placed there is yet another table for a couple of reporters, who are taking notes, and growling into each other's ears, as well they may, constant complaints of the atrocity of the whole proceedings. There are two orderly sergeants with their caps on, who are constantly employed in carrying bits of paper about the court, for the purpose which we shall presently describe. The room has two doors, one at each end, which may be said practically to open out into the barrack-yard; and in this barrack-yard are lounging a number of officers of the 46th, who have been called in, or who are about to be called in, or who have been turned out in the midst of their examination, because the court was cleared—and there they are all gossiping, with Colonel Garrett in the midst of them. The method in which the examination is conducted is this: Let us suppose that the prisoner wishes to put a question in cross-examination. The witness is standing between the President and the Deputy-Judge-Advocate—so close that he could with the utmost facility read any paper that might be in the hands of either of them. The prisoner then writes his question on a slip of paper, and delivers it to the orderly sergeant near his own table, who delivers it to the other orderly sergeant, who carries it to the President. The President looks at it, and may or may not raise a little friendly discussion upon it, in which all persons officially present seem inclined enough to join. But let us presume that he hands it at once to the Deputy-Judge-Advocate. This functionary reads it aloud—but it must not therefore be supposed that the witness is to be incommoded as yet with any necessity for reply. After reading out the question the Deputy-Judge-Advocate quietly takes up his pen, and transcribes it into the minutes with all due circumspection and attention to calligraphy, and then, and not till then, does he rise from his seat and read the question out to the witness, much in the same tone he would use if he were asking him to take a glass of wine. We leave it to the experience of all persons who have been connected with the administration of justice to decide what chance there is of eliciting truth upon a system of this kind. It must not be supposed that the Deputy-Judge-Advocate records the answer actually given; he throws in pronouns and prepositions according to his own fancy. He allows the witnesses for the prosecution to alter and amend their evidence a dozen times before it is recorded. He helps a lame dog, so the dog limps on the prosecutor's side, over any awkward stile. The functions discharged by the official prosecutor are perhaps the most anomalous of all; he frames the questions for the examination in chief, and stops the questions for the cross-examination; he makes and enforces his own statutes of limitation; and, in fact, performs in his own person those compound duties which, in civil courts, are discharged by the judge, the jury, the counsel for the defence, and the counsel for the prosecution, and winds up with an encomium on the impartiality he has displayed throughout. So far of the official personages in the inquiry; but let us ask any person of reasonable mind what chance there is of a fair trial in the mess-room of that regiment, of which the real prisoner is the

commanding officer? He enjoys unlimited power of communication with the witnesses whenever the court is cleared. He or the other officers whose conduct is challenged, can at any time send in a hint to a friendly member of the Court to put a particular question, or stop the mouth of a troublesome witness, as Paymaster Corcoran was. Meanwhile, at odd moments, Garrett and Nicholas are hanging about, and exchanging courtesies with the members of the Court. Garrett takes excellent care to have sandwiches and sherry in readiness whenever the Court is adjourned or cleared."

SCRIPTURE READERS TO THE EAST.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—On previous occasions you very kindly inserted communications of the affairs of the Soldiers' Friend Society, and presuming that our very recent communication, from our Scripture Readers in the East, will be found deeply interesting to your readers, we shall esteem it a favour if you will insert the following.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully.

W. A. BLAKE, Hon. Sec.

Soldiers' Friend Society, 15, Exeter Hall, Strand, London, August 24, 1854.

Mr. Ray writes from Varna, dated July 31, 1854, to the committee, as follows:—

I have been well received by the men in every regiment I have visited, and the Testaments, hymn-books, and tracts were thankfully received. As soon as they saw me in the camp giving away my tracts, they came out to me, and I got twenty, thirty, and forty at a time in a group. The plan I adopt is, first to get their attention, then to show them the plan of salvation through faith in Jesus, their great need and the especial danger they are in. I continue this for a quarter of an hour and then get another group in some other part of the camp, and thus, without intruding on their time or overloading their memories, I get at them. Their thanks are many, with exclamations of "God bless you, Sir,"—"Thank you, Sir." While I was speaking to a group a day or two since, an old soldier was deeply affected. After I had done speaking, I spoke to him privately, when he walked away from his comrades to weep, and to unburden himself to me with tears of penitence. I pointed him to Jesus, and exhorted him to roll his burden on Him, and prayed that his mind might be more opened, and blessed with peace through faith in the blood of Jesus Christ. As a mark of his gratitude, he very kindly gave me the soup that had been just served out to him, and also offered me some of his meat and bread rations. I took the soup for two reasons—as a mark of his love for the truth which I declared to him, and because I was much in need, and faint for want. I drank a part, and gave the other back to him, knowing what a sacrifice he had made. It was all he could get for that day; the sun by day and the dew by night are so trying that he wanted what little he had.

The knowledge of these things, coupled with my need, made it very refreshing both to body and mind. Thus the Lord graciously refreshed me by the hand of a poor, weeping, but open-hearted soldier. The cholera is very prevalent here, and very many have fallen its victims.

I visited the hospital, and on my leaving, heard a tremulous voice call me by name; it was a poor fellow who had seen me in the barracks in England, to whom I gave tracts before he came out, and with whom I had had conversation. He wept for joy to see me here. I had a short conversation with him, and gave him a Testament, hymn-book, and tracts. Seeing a great number of convalescents in the yard, I distributed Testaments, hymn-books, and tracts among them. They were received with thanks, the men saying, "We can get nothing to read here"—"This is kind, indeed, to follow us out here"—"The Lord speed your work."

Mr. Fellows, from Galata, dated July 29, writes:—

You will be pleased to hear I have commenced my work of reading the Scriptures and distributing from my stock of books furnished by the committee, among the soldiers stationed at Scutari. I feel confident the Lord has a work for me to do, and though called to make sacrifices, yet I do not regret it; I hope that this may yet be made the means of furthering the Gospel, and, therefore, something in which we should rejoice and mourn. In my several visits to Scutari, I have had most interesting conversations with the men, who most gladly received the books and tracts.

Mr. Jones, from Fato Sund, Island of Gothland, July 26th writes:—

I commenced my labours here, and have visited the Gorgon steamship-of-war. I gave the men books and tracts, and had conversation with them. The books, &c., were thankfully received. I took a boat and went on board the Kangaroo, another steamer. I distributed my books and tracts, which were received with many thanks. I have also visited the Otter, steamship-of-war. The men behaved well, and were pleased with the books, &c. I also visited the ship which supplies the fleet with water. I was received very kindly both by officers and men, and the publications were most readily received.

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES, 1852.

The fifteenth annual report of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England and Wales has just been printed.

It appears that in the year 1852, the number of males born was 319,036, while the total number of females born was 304,594; making a total number of births (exclusive of still-born) of 623,990, giving an excess of 14,092 in males above females. The number of births in the first quarter was 161,803; in the second quarter, 159,031; in the third quarter, 161,934; and in the last quarter, 161,934. The total number of illegitimate children born during the year 1852 was 42,491, of whom 21,734 were males, 20,757 females.

In 1852 the total number of marriages celebrated was 168,782, of which number 133,882 were celebrated according to the rites of the Established Church, and of the remaining 24,900, 7,479 were celebrated according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church. There were 10,017 marriages celebrated in other re-

gistered places of worship, 7,100 at the registrars' offices, 57 between Quakers, and 247 between Jews. Eight marriages in that year were by special license, 19,461 by license, 106,497 by banns, 3,610 by registrars' certificates, and 4,306 are not stated. 130,672 marriages were contracted between bachelors and spinsters, 6,696 between bachelors and widows, 14,044 between widowers and spinsters, and 7,370 between widowers and widows—making a total of widowers who married again 21,414, and the total of widows 14,066. 8,551 men and 26,978 females were under full age. 48,421 men and 70,772 women—that is, 119,193 persons—out of a total of 317,564 married during the year, could not write their names in the register. In 36,636 instances both parties signed the register with marks, and in 45,921 cases one of the parties.

The third item in the report of the Registrar-General relates to the "last scene of all"—deaths. From his return for the year 1852 it would appear that in a population estimated at 17,927,609 there occurred a total of 407,138 deaths, being of males 207,042, and of females 200,096. Hence it appears, that about 1 in 44 of the population expires every year, and that, while in 1852 there were 14,082 more males born than females, their deaths only exceeded those of the females by 6,946. By far the most fatal quarter for both sexes is that between the end of December and the beginning of April, and the healthiest is that between the 1st of October and the 31st of December. The quarterly numbers are—ending 31st of March, 106,358; 30th of June, 100,625; 30th of September, 100,385; and 31st of December, 99,770. The largest amount of deaths was in the north-western division, where there were 71,117 out of a population of 2,490,827, being about 1 in 35; and the smallest in the northern division, where there were 22,235 out of a population of 969,126. In the south-eastern, the south-midland, and the eastern divisions the deaths average about 1 in 50. In the London division they are about 1 in 43.

Reviewing the whole document, we find that there were, in 1852, 317,564 persons married, or 158,782 marriages, 623,990 births, and 407,138 deaths.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH AND CHOLERA.

The Board of Health has issued a general circular to the public and to Boards of Guardians, giving some useful information on the subject of the removal of nuisances, and some equally useful advice. Persons suffering from nuisances removable by cleansing are directed to send in a precise complaint of the same to the Board of Guardians of their parish, whose duty it will be to investigate the complaint; and if they find it well-founded, to direct the proper parties to remove the nuisance, under a penalty of £5. In getting rid of nuisances removable by constructing works, complaints must be made by two householders, and certified to the Guardians by the medical or relieving-officer of the union. The Guardians are bound to complain before a Magistrate; who, on a hearing after summons, may direct the removal or the abatement of the nuisance. Complaints of this kind may also be made to a Town-Council, and to Paving, Lighting, Cleansing, or Police Commissioners. The following recommendations are made to Guardians:—

1. Divide your union among committees of the Guardians.
2. Give your medical officers assistance, if you find they require it.
3. Direct your chief attention to places where epidemic diseases most prevail. Your medical and relieving-officers know these places.
4. Look to the cleansing of roads, streets, and courts; and see that Surveyors, Paving and Improvement Commissioners, and others having by law power to cleanse, carry out their powers.
5. In their default, or when they have no power, yourselves see to the cleansing of such streets, roads, and courts.
6. Appoint a committee for the receipt of complaints of nuisances, and see that the proper officer attends to such complaints, and reports what he does therein.
7. In all cleansing operations, where foul smells may arise, let disinfectants, such as fresh earth, quick-lime, peat, charcoal, chloride of lime, or zinc, be used.
8. Filthy houses should be lime-washed.
9. Direct your medical officers to report to you any unusual prevalence of bowel complaint or diarrhoea, and any case of cholera in their respective districts.
10. On the earliest appearance of choleraic disease, assemble your medical officers, and carry out, as far as may seem necessary, the minutes of instruction of the General Board of Health as to preventive measures, dispensaries, and medical aid, which minutes have already been supplied to you by that Board.
11. Make known your arrangements for relief by plain handbills, freely circulated.
12. Give warning, by handbills, of the importance of applying, on the first symptoms of diarrhoea, to your medical officers, for advice and medicine, and that the same will be given gratuitously.

Sir Charles Wetherell had an innocent way of beguiling the time occupied by the address of a heavy-headed barrister, or the slow details of a petty case; and, when you thought he was taking elaborate notes, he was earnestly engaged in making pictures on a sheet of foolscap. His drawings, if they possessed no other merit, had great simplicity—the delineation of trees and cows, and cows and trees alternate. On one occasion, in the Coopers'-hall, two barristers were wrangling late in the evening over a case, when they discovered that Old Charley had dropped into a balmy doze in his chair, lulled, no doubt, thereto by their drowsy murmur; upon this one of them, who was up to fun, affected to dispute the correctness of part of the evidence cited by his opponent, and at the same time awoke the Knight by appealing to him on the point. Sir Charles looked profoundly on the sheet of paper before him, which was as completely covered with pictorial hieroglyphics as Cleopatra's needle, and gravely replied, "I do not find it on my note;" and no word, for there were only cows and trees as usual.

Postscript.

SPAIN.

Letters from Madrid of the 24th announce that the royal decree has appeared suppressing the so-called Juntas of Safety and Armament which had been formed in the provinces. The Government also proposes to close the clubs.

A despatch from Bayonne of the 29th announces that the Spanish Government has obtained a loan of 65,000,000 of reals, secured on the revenue of Cuba.

General O'Donnell has decided upon suppressing the corps of Queen's Guards and the Halberdiers. The National Militia spontaneously entered the office of the revolutionary newspaper called the *Lost Barricades*, and stopped the publication. M. Olozaga, appointed Spanish minister at Paris, has left Madrid for his post.

THE WAR.

Letters from Constantinople of the 20th announce that a great battle had been fought on the 7th before Kars. The result of the combat was indecisive. The loss on both sides was reckoned at 5,000 men. Hassan Pasha was killed and Mustapha Pasha wounded in the action. Three Russian generals were disabled.

PARIS, Tuesday Evening.—The Emperor arrived in the capital at half-past six o'clock last evening, without escort. The Emperor stays at Biarritz until the middle of September. General Baraguay d'Hilliers is raised to the dignity of a Marshal of France, "in consideration of the eminent services which he has rendered in the various circumstances of his military life."

We learn that 60,000 Russians are being concentrated, under General Luder, at and near Galatz. Fresh batteries are being constructed on the left bank of the Lower Danube, near Brailow and Galatz.

THE FIRE AT VARNA.

The great fire at Varna, on the 10th, is very graphically described in a letter from the *Daily News* correspondent, who states various circumstances leading to the suspicion that it was the work of Greek incendiaries. It seems that, for some days previous, the Greeks had been leaving the town. "Many of them—every landlord, for instance—threw up lucrative situations, in order to go away. But it is a strange fact that their fear of the cholera drove them away at the exact time when the disease had spent its first strength, and when, according to all accounts and the examples daily before our eyes, its fury began to abate. I am told that the Turks arrested three Greeks at the outbreak of the fire, and gave them over to the French. I am also told that the Zouaves burnt a Greek whom they suspected of having caused the conflagration. They bound him and flung him into the fire. Such was the common talk of Varna all this day."

On the other hand, the Paris correspondent of the same journal says:—"The Porte sent a steamer to Varna to inquire into the cause of the disaster, and, although the Greeks were at first suspected, it seems to be generally admitted that they are quite innocent. The fire, it is generally stated, broke out accidentally in the warehouse of a liquor merchant." For two hours the town was in great danger. In the Turkish magazine, "there were 40,000 cwt. in the batteries and mines. The French magazine, with rather a large store of 3,600 cwt., was close by; and close by, too, was the English magazine, both of them got up in a hurry, and without those elaborate precautions which the destructive character of the material demands. The English and French magazines being badly protected were, of course, in imminent danger, and if they went, according to the law of explosions, the Turkish magazine must go too. The explosion of 50,000 or 60,000 cwt. of powder (taking the lowest possible estimate) would be enough to blow all Varna 'into this week next year,' and utterly destroy all the shipping in the harbour. The loss of their ships and stores, and perhaps of 10,000 or 15,000 men in and near the town, would have crippled the allied armies, and there is no saying what would have been the influence of such a catastrophe on the chances of the war, and the fate of Europe."

The following extract gives a vivid idea of the awful scene:—"In the town there was less of fear, but there was arduous unremitting labour, and, in many instances, wild and frantic action. The French troops, the crews from the ships, and even our soldiers, especially the Engineers, used their utmost efforts to master the fire. The working parties remained steadily at their labour, fruitless though it seemed, for the fire gained upon them from hour to hour. The most strenuous endeavours were made to save the powder magazine, and thank God their efforts were crowned with success. The commander-in-chief was on a visit to the fleet, and even now it is not yet known who commanded in Varna while the fire was raging. But it is believed that the command was usurped by General Dikken of the Engineers, who, though broken with age and ill in health, was present at the fire from first to last; and who, when the danger was greatest, was continually seen moving about in the post of danger, close to the walls of the French magazine. So close was the flames to this dangerous spot that the walls of the magazine became hot. You could hardly touch them with your hand. But I am informed the gallant veteran stuck to these hot walls, and that when he retired his hair was singed and his eyes inflamed with the heat. Corporal Greig is also highly spoken of, as a man who by his activity, coolness and intrepidity lent material assistance to his chief. The safety of the town is in a great measure owing to the exertions of General Fielden and of the engineers that worked under his orders; for if the French magazine had gone, the two other magazines also would have burst."

"The troops and crews worked the engines, wetted the magazines, and pulled down the houses, wishing to isolate the fire. But the wood on the ground caught fire as well, and the flames leaped over the clearings, and the fire made rapid progress. It gained the French commissariat stores and consumed them. It seized the canteens and the inflammable liquors in them, and the bursting of spirit casks and the running through the streets of flaming liquors was added to the horror of the scene. There was much plundering going on, but in my opinion this could not be helped. Boxes of candles, casks of oil and brandy, casks of sugar, and bags of coffee, tea, and rice actually went begging from one end of the street to another, as working party after working party rolled or pitched or flung them about."

THE CHOLERA AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

The Registrar-General's return informs us that in the week that ended last Saturday the number of deaths arising from all causes was 2,039. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1844-53, the average number was 1,114, which, if raised in proportion to increase in population, becomes 1,225. The prevailing epidemic has produced an excess, amounting to 814, above the corrected average. In the thirty-fourth week of 1849, which ended August 25th, the total number of deaths registered was 2,456. In that week the mean temperature was 62.9 deg.; last week it was 61.2 deg., which is 1.1 deg. above the average. From cholera the deaths in last week were 847, while those from diarrhoea were 214. In the corresponding week of 1849 cholera carried off 1,272 persons. In the present summer its weekly progress is traced in the following numbers:—5, 26, 133, 399, 644, 729, and 847. In the first seven weeks of the epidemic of 1849, the deaths were 9, 22, 42, 49, 124, 162, 339. In that year it commenced about the end of May, the healthiest part of the year; it began six weeks earlier than the present epidemic, and its progress was slower; but in the fourth week of August, as has been shown, it had reached a higher rate of mortality than the disease which now prevails has yet attained. 2,783 persons have already died of cholera; and 1,706 of the number have fallen on the low grounds of London, out of 595,119 people, whose dwellings are not ten feet above the Thames; 705 have died out of 648,619 on the higher ground, extending from 10 to 40 feet above the same level; and only 345 out of the 1,070,372 who live on the ground that has an elevation extending from 40 to 350 feet. The mortality from cholera to 100,000 living at the three elevations is 287 at the lowest, 109 at the middle, and 32 at the highest region.

There has been about a dozen cases of cholera in Edinburgh during the past week. The returns for Glasgow for Thursday last gave 47 cases and 22 deaths; Friday, 60 cases and 29 deaths; Saturday and Sunday, 77 cases and 34 deaths. In Paisley cholera is daily carrying off victims; and several cases have occurred at Montrose, with every indication of the spread of the disease.

A new mode of treatment is adopted at King's College Hospital. Thirteen cases in all have been admitted into that institution; out of these the first six, which were treated on the old method of attempting to check or stop the diarrhoea, proved fatal. The remaining seven, treated on the system described below, have recovered. "On the 15th of August (says the *Lancet*) there were five cases under treatment, the patients lying in wards especially set aside for them. They were all in a satisfactory state and likely to do well under a plan of treatment which will startle some of our readers. Dr. George Johnson, who has the charge of the cholera wards, considers that the purging in cholera is mainly an effort of the organism to throw off the virulent principle which is at the root of the disease; he therefore in his treatment does his best to aid this eliminating process by gentle means, and gives half-ounce doses of castor oil every half-hour. Some of the patients thus treated were admitted either with severe purging and vomiting, or in the cold and blue stage. A mustard poultice was usually placed on the pit of the stomach, and the castor oil given every half-hour until the action of the bowels was well established."

In Paris this disease has been rapidly gaining ground again after a temporary lull. The total number of cases received in the hospitals from July 17 to August 2, both inclusive, was 633. 301 died, and 217 were discharged, during the same period. On the 14th, 15th, and 16th of August, there were 156 cases, and 81 deaths. In the departments it has been extremely fatal.

News has arrived from Palermo of the appearance of cholera in that city. The people surrounded the governor's palace, and shouted "We will not have the cholera here!" The lord lieutenant immediately issued orders prohibiting the people to speak of poison. The troops were under arms night and day. The city was in a very excited state.

It is reported that the veteran, Mr. Hume, M.P., will shortly retire from public life and vacate his seat for the Montrose burghs.

CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, Wednesday, August 30, 1854.

We have but little doing to-day in any article, though less money would be taken to facilitate sales.

Arrivals this week.—Wheat, English, 1,050 qrs.; Foreign, 6,040 qrs. Barley, English, 20 qrs.; Foreign, 3,170 qrs. Oats, English, 110 qrs.; Irish, 1,150 qrs.; Foreign, 12,040 qrs. Flour, English, 740 sacks; Foreign, 120 sacks; 400 barrels.

RECEIVED

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Scriptor." Too late for this week.
 "Consistency." The word "patron" was unquestionably a misprint for "pastor."
 Erratum. For "Rev. T. T. Toplin" in our last number, read "Rev. J. J. Joplin."

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1854.

SUMMARY.

ONCE more the plans of the Allied Commanders in the East for despatching the expedition to the Crimea have been thwarted, if not frustrated, by an unseen power. Cholera is abating in the Anglo-French army, and there is reason to hope that its ravages have been somewhat exaggerated; but fire has succeeded the pestilence. A great portion of Varna, the depot of the Anglo-French expedition, has been burned down by a destructive conflagration which broke out, near the powder magazine, on the premises of a Greek spirit-dealer. In the close and narrow streets of that dirty town the element had free scope, and raged unchecked until arrested by the exertions of the French and English soldiers. The population were panic-stricken, and utterly at a loss to deal with so threatening a calamity. Whether or not the fire was caused by a Greek conspiracy is not yet established. Such a supposition is natural though revolting, and many circumstances combine to confirm it. But, at all events, the escape of the town, its population, the military who occupy it, and the shipping in its port, was little less than miraculous. The explosion of the magazines, containing not less than 50,000 cwts. of powder, would, in all probability, have destroyed Varna and its inhabitants. That such a catastrophe did not ensue was, under Providence, due to the heroism of British officers, who fearlessly redoubled their exertions in the very presence of death. While the walls of the French magazine were so hot with the neighbouring flames that they could hardly be touched with the hand, General Dibden, a veteran officer of the Engineers, "though broken with age and ill-health," stuck to these hot walls, and when he retired his hair was singed and his eyes inflamed with heat. By such devotion the catastrophe was averted. The powder, ammunition, and provisions of the Allies were all saved, though some of the French stores, including a quantity of fascines for siege purposes, were consumed, as well as about one-seventh part of the town. It is not supposed that the calamity will cause more than a temporary delay of the great expedition to the Crimea, on the eve of sailing from Varna.

The remaining intelligence from the seat of war may be despatched in a single paragraph. There is ground for believing that the King of Prussia, alarmed at his isolation from Austria and the Allies, and perhaps fearful of a blockade of his ports, which are reaping a rich harvest from the war, is desirous of keeping pace with his ally at Vienna, and for that purpose is willing to amend the Austro-Prussian treaty, with a view to increase his own responsibilities. General D'Hilliers has changed the garb of the soldier for that of the diplomatist. He is believed to be tempting the King of Sweden with the offer of the guaranteed sovereignty of the Aland Islands, and a princely subsidy, to join the Allied Powers against Russia. His success is doubtful. Should he fail, it is reported that Bomarsund will be levelled with the ground, and for the present abandoned. The trial of the new artillery on board one of the gun-boats being built for our navy, has not been successful. It seems that the Admiralty had a model in the boats made for the Prussian Government in this country, which carry a larger armament, draw less water, and are not less safe in a heavy sea, than the new "despatch" boats; but it appears to be the fatality of our naval authorities to disobey the dictates of common sense. It is only after costly experiments that they at length blunder into the right path.

Other European intelligence shows that the conflict between freedom and despotism has not yet ceased. Denmark and her sovereign are at issue. The constitution has been unceremoniously abrogated by the King, who has summoned a so-called national council, composed of his own nominees, to meet on the 1st of October. The popular feeling requires these nominees not to serve, and the royal apprehension is visible in the concentration of troops in Copenhagen, and the levelling of trees that obstruct the sweep of cannon!—In spite of his rigid censorship of the press, extending to English journals, the French Emperor seems to be consolidating his power. It is remarkable that the French people (so greatly have the material and commercial interests of the population been developed of late years), were more reluctant than ourselves to engage in hostilities. We now find the movement for free trade reanimated under distinguished auspices, and

aided by the practical measures of the Government, who exhibit a sincere desire gradually to relax the severity of a restrictive tariff. Still, the apprehension of a free expression of political opinion, is manifested in the hostile tone of the Paris press against the revolution in Spain. The Government organs concur with our leading journal in exaggerating the democratic tendencies of Espartero, and the perils of the social fabric. Their representations are not borne out by facts. On the contrary, the new Government appears honestly bent upon consolidating order and rational liberty, and upon practicing that economy which will restore the national credit.

A fall of eight shillings per quarter in the price of wheat, at the last Mark-lane market,—with the concurrent testimony of agricultural authorities that the harvest exceeds in abundance their calculations, whether from recent experience or observation—justifies the sunny aspect in which we have viewed the national condition and prospects. We would that we were able to report as favourably of the state of the public health. The latest returns for the metropolis show a continued rise in the weekly mortality from cholera and diarrhoea. The deaths from these causes, during the week ending Saturday last, were 847 and 214 respectively; raising the total mortality to 2,039—an excess of 814 above the corrected average. Except in the west district, where there is a slight decline, the increase is pretty evenly distributed over the five divisions of the metropolis. In the region extending from Shoreditch to White-chapel, the increase is the heaviest. The published notes of the registrars supply a collection of notabilia of London life which suggest no consideration so sad as that of their probable oblivion immediately that the present danger has passed away.

The Croydon railway catastrophe has proved fatal to a third of its unfortunate victims, and has been the subject of investigation, by magistrates and the coroner, throughout the week. The magisterial examination is not yet concluded; but the coroner's jury have found a verdict of manslaughter against the driver of the excursion train, and of censure on the joint management of the line. Both the verdict and its addendum are amply justified by the evidence. The engine-driver, Simpson, confessed with conscience-stricken ingenuousness, that he "did see the semaphore signals," past which he drove with such disastrous speed; but it is also proved, that even this criminal indiscretion would have been resultless of evil but for the neglect of telegraphic instructions, and the misunderstanding of signals, by the responsible officials of the station, who, in their turn, may plead a multiplicity of duties and indistinctness of instructions, distracting to any but intellects of the first order.

The defendant at the first and third of the Windsor court-martials, has been fairly persecuted into popularity,—and that of a most substantial sort. Thanks to the incessant efforts of the *Times*, backed by those of the entire press, Lieut. Perry is likely not only to escape the ruinous military punishment to which he would have been inevitably subjected but for public interposition,—but is to be relieved of the heavy legal expenses incurred in his defence. A subscription has been opened—the Mayor of Windsor announces himself treasurer; the ducal master of Blenheim, though supposed to possess none of the great Marlborough's qualities but the meanest, sends fifty pounds; a "Merchant" discovers that his son was a schoolfellow with Perry, and contributes a banknote *souvenir*; in short, fashion unites with general good feeling in the rescue of a friendless youth from relentless enemies.

There is scarcely a gleam of political interest in domestic affairs. The election of Lord Haddo in the room of Admiral Gordon, for Aberdeenshire, is an incident hardly above the rank of a transfer of property. Mr. Gurney's oral address to the electors of Lynn, only demonstrates his utter absence of claim to the votes of Radicals or Dissenters: indeed, that he will not vote for the ballot, should be considered to constitute an obligation to oppose him, if the opposition could be made with a chance of success.—The death of Mr. Ralph Bernal—late member for Rochester, and even from before the Reform Bill chairman of committee—notes to us once more the rapid disappearance of politicians of the last generation, and revives the memory of a long conspicuous and very useful member of the Legislature; one who had the rare faculty of restraining its hottest excitements and guiding its most intricate operations.

The materials of a graceful concluding paragraph are supplied by the latest Indian news. The locomotive has begun to add the great Indian continent to its already vast domain; and is adding its own Titanic effects to the romantic attributes of Indian scenery. The loyalty of the Hindoo population to British rule has been strikingly illustrated, by their observance of the day set apart for prayer on account of the war, with an universality and strictness more than is paid to the national religious festivals. Prayers and hymns were

addressed to idol gods—or, shall we say, to the Pagan symbols of Godhead dimly beheld?—for the success in arms of the people by whom the worshippers had themselves been conquered. So remarkable a proof that our rule is not altogether a rule of fear is welcome; but how much more so will be the day when India rejoices, with England, in the spirit of a common faith, over the universal reign of peace!

SUNSHINE.

Our leading political topic for many weeks past, has been one of such settled gloom, that we cannot but hail with delight the occasion afforded us by the present splendid weather, of allowing our thoughts to dispartiate upon a brighter and more congenial theme. We are glad to escape for one week from the necessity of treating war as the primary subject of our reflections and comment. We have never regarded it with favour. We cannot look back upon it either in its origin or its progress with approbation. We have been compelled by an imperious sense of duty to criticise with severity, to denounce with indignation, and to argue results which we anticipate without pleasure. From such a topic, unhappily furnished us by human depravity and diplomatic absurdity, how great the relief to turn for a moment to the contemplation of that Divine bounty which opens its hand to supply the wants of every living creature! Glorious sunshine! what reason have we to rejoice in thy grateful and gladsome influence!

Truly beneficent is this gift of the Universal Father to His perverse and undeserving children. It diffuses joy wherever it glances; all things, animate and inanimate, appear to sing in response to its smile. The very mountain-tops, grim and hoary, ordinarily as severe of aspect as utter desolation can make them, are radiant with unwonted glee—and the valleys which they overlook like morose guardians, seem to glow with a flush of the richest enjoyment. Every brawling stream, every leaping torrent, every quiet lake, gives back, in reflection, some utterance of cheerfulness. Nature is in her gayest mood, as if some spirit had whispered to her from above good tidings for the future. Let us, too, be thankful, and hope!

For, what if the present Autumn had resembled the last? What, if instead of bright sunshine, we had been visited with pouring rains, and sweeping floods? What, if St. Swithun had presided over another harvest time, and the fruits of the earth now falling rapidly before the sickle of the husbandman, to be safely garnered for another year, had been drenched, mildewed, and spoiled? Not long since, the prospect seemed anything but improbable, and gloomy enough were the forebodings of excited fear. One year's partial scarcity following close upon an unusually prosperous season, has made us all feel how much we are dependent upon that which we cannot control—namely the weather. The derangement of trade and commerce, resulting from the high price of food, has, it is true, been less serious than might reasonably have been expected, or, perhaps, we have not yet experienced its worst effects. But the failure of another harvest would necessarily have pressed grievously upon the vital energies of this country even in the time of peace. What, then, might it not have done now that we are at war with one of the great powers of Europe? For war implies a reckless waste of means—and when to wasteful expenditure is added scarcity of production, it needs not the eye of a prophet to foresee approaching bankruptcy. Then would have come popular discontent, turbulence among the masses, revolutionary fury, and, possibly, a temporary overthrow of our most valuable institutions. Such was the thick gloom which a little while ago mantled our horizon. Sunshine has dispersed it. The period of anxious suspense is well nigh passed. The dark cloud has rolled away. Once more we breathe freely. The correction which we deserved and dreaded has been suspended for a time, if not averted, and we are permitted to look forward to a year of plenty.

Would that it were destined to be a year of peace, and that the sunshine of the natural world might be a pleasing augury of brighter days in the political firmament. The psalmist was right when he said, "Let me fall into the hands of God rather than into the hands of man." Human passions make more havoc by far than Divine judgments. Alas! we fear the remark is likely to receive a too vivid illustration in our own time. So far as we are able to judge, the voice of the people is still for war. The humiliation of Russia is deemed to be yet incomplete. Sebastopol must fall, before public opinion in Great Britain will cry "Hold, enough!" If we could see how liberty and human progress could gain any permanently valuable result from the present deplorable contest, we could sigh and submit, as to the decree of an inevitable necessity. But, convinced as we are, that this is really a dynastic and not a popular struggle, and that its results will finally be disposed of, according to the wiles of diplomacy rather than the rights of



peoples, we lament every day's continuance of the war, as an unmitigated misfortune, and can only contrast the effects of man's folly with those of God's goodness.

But, insensibly we are harping upon the old string. Our present subject is sunshine, not clouds—and if, for a moment, we have glanced at the darker picture, it is but to enhance gratitude for that which is rosy with light. Let us conclude as we began, with hearty thankfulness! And let the blessing which comes spontaneously from heaven, stimulate our most earnest endeavours to secure also that peace which ought to be the crown of earth!

THE CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS.

ACCURATELY to classify the occupations of a civilized community, is one of those tasks which are very easy till attempted. There is no apparent difficulty in distinguishing the butcher from the blacksmith, and but little more difficulty in distinguishing the baker from the miller—albeit the dusty jackets of the latter two are less notable badges of their craft than are the aprons of the former two. Yet would the attempt to classify even these representatives of primary industries disclose a serious difficulty. We put down with a ready pen the blacksmith, baker, and miller as manufacturers, seeing that they convert raw material into a commodity more or less ready for consumption. We hesitate to range the butcher in the same category, especially if we happen to remember that the tanner literally works up the materials from which the butcher only subtracts; yet we find no other place for him. There are persons who sell the productions of the smithy and the bakehouse,—yet, not being blacksmiths or bakers, must have invented for them a new classification—the “trading.” The grower of the corn and the delver of the iron can hardly be considered manufacturers, and cannot satisfactorily be described as traders. The distinctions “agricultural” and “mining” are therefore necessitated. But the landlord and the mine-owner will come under none of these heads, since they have nothing personally to do with growing, mining, manufacturing, or trading. The designation “proprietary” will best describe them. We have thus made out five distinct classes. Let us see if they will take in as many other inhabitants of our civilized community as we can call to mind.

There are the policeman and the postman—the lad who followed the young squire to the wars, and the Sweet William whose Susan is anxious for news of him from the fleet. They belong to none of the classes named, and perhaps not all to the same class, as yet unnamed. There are the clergyman, lawyer, and doctor, who, as they pique themselves on being “professional gentlemen,” may give their names to a seventh or eighth class. Authors and artists have a place in every community with the least pretension to civilization—and as they are too proud to be called manufacturers or traders, too vagrant to constitute a profession, and too poor to be reckoned with proprietors, for them, also, a place must be found. The man-servant and maid-servant, “boots” at the inn, and the street boy who holds your horse or carries your trunk, must have a collective name and place;—as must also the carrier, the cabman, and even the railway host, and the mercantile marine. The tailor, the bootmaker, the hair-dresser, the milliner—the weaver, who takes from the silkworm and the fleece to clothe us, and (however sad the necessity) the undertaker who clothes us for the grave to feed on—the mason who builds us a house, and the sexton who digs our last resting-place—these all press so closely upon our primary boundary lines, that new limitations are absolutely needful. The great army of industry is not to be roughly marshalled under two or three divisions;—not to speak of the non-effectives—women and children, so justly welcome to the table they did not spread—the idle and the unfortunate, the unable to work and the unwilling—prisoners, paupers, and pensioners—whose proportion to the whole we almost fear to ascertain.

The managers of the first census may possibly have thought it as satisfactory as easy to divide the population into agricultural,—manufacturing, trading, or artizan,—miscellaneous,—and undefined. But the returns under these heads proved absolutely worthless. In 1811 the classification was amended; but the results were so unsatisfactory, as tested by comparison of the several periods, that this amended classification was abandoned, and an entirely new system adopted by the commissioners for the census of 1851. Their method was, to let every person describe his occupation as he pleased—at the same time giving him luminous instructions for his guidance—and to classify the returns under as many heads as might prove needful. No fewer than seventeen divisions proved to be necessary—and one of those divisions has no fewer than fourteen sub-divisions. The seventeen classes, with their constituents, male and female, are as follows:—

Class.	Description.	Male.	Nos. Female.
I.	Persons engaged in the general or local government of the country	72,677	2,616
II.	Persons engaged in the defence of the country	96,487	
III.	Persons in the learned professions, with their subordinates	110,730	1,463
IV.	Persons engaged in literature, the fine arts, and the sciences	46,310	72,654
V.*	Persons engaged in domestic duties or offices, women and children	3,411,271	7,007,715
VI.	Persons engaged in entertaining, clothing, and performing personal offices	632,713	1,787,460
VII.	Persons who buy or sell, keep or let, money, houses, or goods of various kinds	150,761	58,700
VIII.	Persons engaged in the conveyance of men, animals, goods, and carriages	386,231	12,902
IX.	Possessing or working in the land	1,806,547	584,021
X.	Persons engaged about animals	98,982	1,280
XI.	Persons engaged in art and mechanic productions, in which matters of various kinds are employed in combination	746,431	16,905
XII.	Persons working and dealing in animal matters	384,618	247,145
XIII.	Persons working and dealing in vegetable matters	847,835	527,179
XIV.	Persons working and dealing in minerals	887,846	58,758
XV.	Persons engaged in unskilled or undefined labour	384,108	11,678
XVI.	Persons of rank or property, not otherwise returned . . .	34,295	138,494
XVII.*	Persons supported by the community	57,323	100,079

The order of the above arrangement appears not altogether natural, but the principle of arrangement commends itself to our judgment the more it is studied. Discarding the technicalities of an imperfect science, the commissioners seem to have set themselves down to the study of simple facts, in the hope of eliminating from them those constructive ideas which could not be obtained from without. With a vast field before them, they undertake to map it out according to its visible divisions, rather than according to abstract conceptions. At the highest point of society, they observe the sovereign; and recognising in the sovereign the head of a class of workers, they describe the work of that class by the phrase “general or local government.” The defenders of the country naturally come next. The professional and literary classes are regarded as next in importance to its rulers and guardians. From the nation, they narrow their observations to the household, and do honour to the usefulness and dignity of the domestic offices. Seeing that children could not be excluded from the number of the workers, they distinguish from such the children that do not work. Passing from the family to the individual, they group around him all who minister to his wants and personal comforts—in clothing, feeding, serving, and entertaining him, at home or on his travels; from the nurse who receives him in helpless infancy, to the sexton who lays him in the grave. Taking next in order the works to which the individual man may apply himself, they rank first the higher branches of commerce—the employment of capital, large or small. Next is ranked the work of conveyance from place to place, distinguished from the work of transference from class to class. Of actual labourers, the agriculturist, with his pastoral brother, has the first place. As a class supplementary to this, rather than as ranking next in number or importance, are placed hostlers, drovers, dairymaids, game-keepers, taxidermists, and bee-keepers (self-described as “apiarists”). The comprehensive class who construct edifices or articles of several constituent substances—from houses to toys—are followed naturally by the still more numerous class who manufacture. Here the Commissioners seem to have availed themselves of the experience of the Great Exhibition, where it was found most convenient to classify productions, natural and artificial, by their primitive character—as vegetable, animal, or mineral. With the manufacturers of the article thus distinguished, the Commissioners have blended the dealers therein—thus avoiding a distinction it was impossible fairly to observe. In the rear of these myriad workers, come the classes who cannot, need not, or will not work—first, the multitude whose labour is undefined or unemployed, and which may include the place-hunter in Westminster and the Irishman at the Dock gates; secondly, the possessors of competence, who are content to live thereon—including annuitants; and thirdly, the inmates of our workhouses, hospitals, and prisons, with a class of non-productives, who, as not necessarily burdensome or indolent, deserve a distinct division. Thus, of twenty-one millions and upwards of human beings, every one has a place and a position—which, if

* Classes V. and XVII. are exclusive of 68,993 and 106,860 women of no stated occupation or condition.

each one rightly filled, how vast must be the aggregate of happiness!

THE AMERICAN COMPLETE LETTER-WRITER.

A MARYLAND slave owner and M.D., coming over to Europe some time last year for the purpose of placing his daughter at a Parisian school, bethought him of extending his trip to St. Petersburg, with the object of learning the real merits of the Eastern question—the capital of Muscovy being famous for veracity and disinterestedness in connexion with that subject. Arrived there, he was admitted to the highest circle—became quickly domesticated in the Imperial family—gave Archduke Constantine, “the sick man” of the house of Romanoff, the benefit of his medical skill—and only left quarters at once so dignified and comfortable, because charged with the world-affecting duty of bearing a message to the Government of his native country. His experience at St. Petersburg and his mission to Washington he, somewhat loosely, communicates through the *New York Herald*.

With the nature of this mission our readers are already acquainted. It is the sale of the Russian territories in America to the United States, on terms “very advantageous” to the latter—as they should be, considering the present encumbered state of the property. The offer is accompanied, according to Dr. Cottman—for that is the name of our Maryland slave-owner and truth-seeker—with the full consent of the Emperor to the annexation of Cuba; and with the expression of the flattering opinion, that Republicanism is as well adapted to Americans as is serfdom to Russians, and that the world is virtually divided between Congress and the Czar. Not content with these direct compliments to his countrymen's vanity, the doctor proceeds to tickle their jealousy of the mother country. England, he assures them, is not only flagitiously in the wrong, but as decidedly in distress. Her fleets, repulsed in their every attempt upon Russian strongholds, have committed nameless atrocities upon defenceless villages, and revenged themselves for the exhibition of their captured flags at St. Petersburg by fabulous victories in non-geographical localities. Rather unfortunately for his credit beyond the arrival of the next mail to that which carried out his communication, he describes the attack upon Bomarsund as confined to “Old Bodiscoe's apple orchard.” And having represented the imperial family, on the one hand, as the direct representatives of Mars, Apollo, Mercury, and Venus—that is, of the virtues embodied in those divinities, without their earthly taint—whilst the allies are depicted as already degraded, by their alliance with the Turk, below the level of that cowardly, lying, thievish Pagan—the doctor expresses his estimate of our prospects by a simile that is certainly “racy of the soil” (and floors) of Maryland: “like spitting against the wind, that hurls back the expectorated matter into the face of the projector.”

But Dr. Cottman, taken alone, is not the Complete American Letter-writer. Mr. G. N. Sanders, United States Consul in London, has just addressed to the Federal Government of Switzerland a remonstrance against their resolution touching certain political refugees. The epistle is written, not in the consular, but the citizen capacity—simply from a Republican to Republicans; and, as such, though somewhat defective in its historical view of the relations of Switzerland—the consul, unlike the Czar, not being well “posted up” in foreign politics—seems to us a judicious as well as a spirited production. The American warns the Swiss against being bullied into the surrender of men who have taken refuge on their “emerald oasis” from the “the frightful desert of absolute power.” The warning must be considered as at once a promise and a menace—an assurance to the weaker Republic that her powerful sister, across the ocean, will stand by her in danger if she be faithful to their common cause; and a threat to the aggressive and the cowardly that America is not eternally debarred from European intervention. The citizen speaks here with an authority the consul could never exercise; for Mr. G. N. Sanders is a representative of “Young America,” and a harbinger of the future policy of the Republic. There is nothing to stand between his high and generous aims and their accomplishment, but the existence of the Cottman class, and of the passions to which the Cottman epistles appeal. An alliance of autocrats and slave-owners is natural enough;—but an alliance between slave-owners and the free Swiss—between the friends of Nicholas and the followers of Kossuth—is happily as impossible as it is abhorrent.

THE ADULTERATION OF FOOD.

WE have received the following letter from Mr. Postgate, who has for some time past been engaged with praiseworthy zeal in a crusade against the adulteration of articles of food and general consumption:—

Birmingham, August 28, 1854.

SIR,—A communication appeared in your valuable journal some time ago, which would have been replied to had I not been from home. Mr. George Miller, the writer, baker, of 33, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square, states, that he has read a paragraph ascribed to me, which has left, he says, an impression on his mind that all London bread is deteriorated; and asks whether I have tested a sufficient number of London bakers to justify such a statement. Mr. Miller also informs the public, through your columns, that he adulterates his bread with only a very small quantity of potatoes, never uses any alum; and complains that 20 lbs. of potatoes, so thick are their skins, only afford him 6 lbs. of meal, which is much dearer than wheat flour. And so, asking your intelligent readers to believe these facts, and with a good word for his friends the millers, concludes his epistle, very ignorant of the mysteries of the bakery and mill. However, notwithstanding Mr. Miller's profound ignorance of the fact, and his fourteen years' experience in business, potatoes are used in large quantities to adulterate bread; alum is added in injurious quantities to dry the mixture; and when the potatoes are yellow, whitening or chalk comes in useful to improve the colour. As regards beans and pea-meal in bread, we have the evidence of taste, which sometimes unpleasantly enough reminds us of their uninvited presence. But Mr. Miller is a sceptic in these matters; and after his moral experiment on the stomachs of his customers, I am afraid neither chemical analysis nor the direct evidence of conscientious men in his own craft, will convince him that London bread is very often adulterated. Meanwhile, your readers in town will learn with satisfaction that Mr. Scholesfield has given notice of his intention to move, next session, for a "committee of inquiry into the practice of adulteration of drugs, articles of food, and general consumption, and the best means of preventing the same."

I remain, your most obedient servant,
JOHN POSTGATE.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

After the recent disclosures of the *Lancet*, there can be no doubt that not only bread, but beer, tea, coffee, tobacco, drugs, and almost all articles of consumption, are extensively deteriorated by injurious mixtures. In the metropolis this is especially the case. Bakers, for the most part, seem to delight in offering the public an unpalatable compound, in place of fine wheaten, wholesome bread. There are, no doubt, many honourable exceptions, such as that of Mr. Miller and others we could name. Nevertheless, little of the bread consumed in London amongst the middle and working-classes, but reveals the presence of alum and other noxious ingredients. A stale loaf is offensive to more than one of our senses.

The remedy for the evil complained of lies rather with the public than with Parliament. Increased knowledge and publicity, combined with a little trouble and independence on the part of consumers, are far better calculated to preserve our food from adulteration than is legislative meddling. Dishonesty in trade will not survive publicity; and the experience of every one will bear witness that the fair-dealing tradesman, who offers a good article, is in the long run successful in his business. A more widely diffused knowledge of "common things," and of the elements of science, is the best antidote to the frauds of trade. The interests of bakers, and of the vendors of other articles of consumption, are identical with those of the general public; and when the practice of adulteration prevails, it may be traced not only to an eagerness for undue profits on the one side, but to an unfair demand for cheapness on the other. When the maxim "Live and let live," becomes more generally acted upon in all our social relations, the community will get wholesome food, and the tradesman his fair profit. Meanwhile we hope Mr. Postgate will continue to earn the gratitude of consumers by instructing them "what to eat, drink, and avoid."

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF MEDICINE, 1854.—The following gentlemen passed the examination for Honours:—Anatomy and Physiology—J. G. Blake, B.A. (Exhibition and Gold Medal), University College; Henry Maudsley (Gold Medal), University College; Walter Barnett Ramsbotham, University College; Uriah Perrin Brodribb, B.A., Guy's Hospital; Edwyn Andrew, University College; Thomas Buzzard, King's College; John Lumsden Probert, King's College; James Fitzjames West, St. Thomas's Hospital (the last three were equal); Samuel Giles, B.A., Guy's Hospital. Chemistry—A. R. Kilroy (Exhibition and Gold Medal), London Hospital; John C. Thorowgood (Gold Medal), University College; William Turner, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Henry Maudsley, University College; James Gibbs Blake, B.A., University College. Materia Medica and Pharmaceutical Chemistry—William Turner (Exhibition and Gold Medal), St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Henry Maudsley (Gold Medal), University College; John Charles Thorowgood, University College; Uriah Perrin Brodribb, B.A., Guy's Hospital; James Gibbs Blake, B.A., University College; William Tiffin Iliff, Guy's Hospital (the last two were equal). Botany—James Gibbs Blake, B.A. (Gold Medal), University College; Edwyn Andrew, University College; Uriah Perrin Brodribb, B.A., Guy's Hospital (the last two were equal); William Newman, St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

THE WAR.

THE EXPEDITION TO THE CRIMEA.

The sailing of the expedition to the Crimea is variously fixed by recent despatches for the 20th, the 25th, and the 30th. It is composed of 70,000 men, 20,000 of whom are Turks. The delay is attributed to the non-arrival of the remainder of the flotilla of gun-boats and floats for landing heavy artillery. The light division (Sir G. Brown's) and the Duke of Cambridge's will embark first. The health of the troops has greatly improved under the new dietary.

The *Times* correspondent at Varna, writing on the 12th says:—"There are unmistakable signs that the army is about to move. Day after day the French and English war steamers and transports arrive here with large boats in tow, fit for landing men and horses and guns. A number of a peculiar but useful kind of vessel has been constructed at Constantinople and elsewhere for our use, and sent up to Varna. Each vessel consists of two of the large Turkish boats of the Bosphorus, which are about fifty feet long and eight broad, fastened together and planked over at top, so that there is a light kind of raft formed, not drawing more than a foot of water, and capable of landing two heavy guns and their men, or of carrying 150 or 200 men with the greatest ease. The quantity of stores coming out is enormous, and all the large steam transports are ordered to supply themselves with six weeks' provisions for the number of men which each is calculated to carry. The manufacture of fascines and gabions continues with the utmost activity among all the divisions, and fatigue parties are working at them with increased energy. The men of several divisions are being trained in throwing up field-works, and in the use of the fascine and gabion when made. At the office of Admiral Boxer at Constantinople the programme of operations for a large fleet of transports has been drawn up. They are divided into ships for the Light Division, division No. 1; for the 1st Division, division No. 2; for the 2nd Division, division No. 2; and for the 3rd Division, division No. 4—each with its distinctive flag, so as to prevent confusion, and each under the command of a naval officer. Thus, each division of the army will have a division of transports for its special service and carriage, and each division of transports will be conveyed by a squadron of ships-of-war. This grand fleet consists of steamers of a magnitude, burden, and speed hitherto unknown in any operation of war—of such vessels as the Himalaya, the Simla, the Emue, the Hydaspes, the Melbourne, the Victoria, the Orinoco, the Avon, the City of London, the Emperor, the Colombo, the Tonnage—and of sailing vessels which would constitute a formidable navy of themselves alone. Our men-of-war steamers could probably land 20,000 men in their boats in two hours! The artillery which we have out here at present, under General Cator, consists of the siege train (30 guns out), commanded by Captain Gambier (vice Flude, gone home sick); the Royal Horse Artillery, Colonel Strangeways; the Artillery of the Light Division, Colonel Daeres; of the First Division, Colonel Lake; of the Second Division, Colonel Dupuis; and of the Third Division, Colonel Fitzmayer. Each division has 12 field guns attached to it, so that there are 48 field guns in all. There are, besides, 12 guns of the Royal Horse Artillery—the latter are 6 and 9-pounder guns. It is calculated that our boats will suffice to land these 56 guns at one trip; but the facilities for landing the heavy siege guns are not so evident. The French siege train has not all arrived at Constantinople, but it is stated some of it is lying in the Bosphorus."

There are now nearly 600 vessels in and about Varna Bay.

A great portion of the town of Varna was burnt on the evening of the 11th. It is ascertained almost beyond doubt that some Greeks were the incendiaries. Our own stores suffered but slightly, but the French underwent severe losses in their commissariat department. The fire was first perceived shortly after seven o'clock. The troops and men landed from the ships in the harbour were employed during the night in extinguishing the flames. Two or three Greeks were discovered throwing lighted matches among the houses during its progress. These were bayoneted by the troops, and one suffered retributive justice at the hands of a seaman of the Bellerophon. Two were also taken prisoners, and were to be hanged. The powder magazines of both French and English had a most wonderful escape, the burning fragments of the houses falling around and upon them. Marshal St. Arnaud distinguished himself at the head of the troops in the unfortunate event. A judicial inquest was being held respecting the causes of the disaster. Travellers have been forbidden to leave the place. Advice from Constantinople of the 17th state, that 500 shops and private houses had been destroyed by the fire at Varna. Prince Napoleon is convalescent. He attended the celebration of the Te Deum on the 16th, and is about to rejoin his division.

SINGULAR RUSSIAN PROCLAMATION TO THE TROOPS AT ODESSA.

A correspondent at Odessa writes to the *Cologne Gazette*, on the 14th August:—"Every day which we get through we take as a gift. We are in great fear and in great need. The sight of an enemy's ship in the distance is sufficient to fill us with the utmost anxiety for the safety of our homes, and many have fled to the steppes, to be out of the range of the enemy's guns. The English ships throw their balls to an immense distance. Cannon balls are picked up above two miles beyond the town. The Commandant of Odessa has issued a notice that he will give 15 kopeks for every ball picked up and brought to the arsenal. Our working people, having nothing to do in consequence of the complete stagnation of trade, go

prowling about after these missiles, and if a man can bring in two or three a day his living is secure. The damage done to the town by the last bombardment is now completely repaired. All the hands at the disposal of the government are now employed in the fortification of our war and commercial harbours. It is hoped that in six weeks they will be in a condition to withstand any attack. In the mean time the occupation troops from the Principalities will have arrived here. Reinforcements from the interior of Russia have been continually arriving here for this month past. They do not, however, remain, but continue their march, the object of which is the Crimea. Yesterday the garrison was consigned in all haste to barracks, and the following proclamation was read:—

In his exalted wisdom his Majesty the Emperor has ordered the withdrawal of the troops which had entered Moldavia and Wallachia, and commanded their presence where the danger is greater. In order to the protection of the Danubian Principalities against an invasion by the Turks, the ancient ally of his Majesty, the Emperor undertakes the duty of temporarily occupying those provinces. In this place we have to do with a new enemy, who entertains the wicked and presumptuous intention of attacking us in our own country. This enemy has been repeatedly fought and vanquished by our brave fathers. From you his Majesty the Emperor expects the like. By your bravery and discipline you will conquer and utterly defeat the foe. This new enemy is more expert and courageous, and better led, than are the Turks; nevertheless, your valour and might will suffice to overcome him, as your fathers have done before you. In the battle with these French, think of the glorious year of 1812, when the Heavenly Father prepared also his armies against these godless and presumptuous men, and caused them all to perish amid ice and snow.

OMAR PACHA AT BUCHAREST.

"A telegraphic dispatch from Belgrade brings the account of the entry of Omar Pacha into Bucharest on the 22nd. He was received with great solemnity, and afterwards reviewed 12,000 Turkish troops and the Wallachian militia. He has taken up his residence at the Convent of Kotrocomi."

The General-in-Chief of the Ottoman army has addressed the following proclamation to the Wallachians:—

I have been informed that some of the inhabitants of Wallachia have left, or wish to leave, their country, from the fear of being persecuted by the Imperial Government for services rendered or sympathy manifested to the Russian troops and authorities.

I embrace this opportunity of declaring, that the Government of our august master the Padiashah is persuaded that these acts took place under the pressure arising from the presence of an armed force.

I wish to believe that the inhabitants esteem too highly the rights of their country, their nationality, and their manners and customs, to throw themselves by conviction and by free will into the arms of a foreign country.

I am happy at being able to declare that the Imperial Government grants its clemency and holds out complete forgetfulness to those who have been misled, if there be any, and that no one will be persecuted either for his opinions or his political acts in favour of the Russians during their invasion. But, as the Government of our august master throws the veil of oblivion over the past, it has the right to exact, and it does in the most positive manner require, that in future no inhabitant of Wallachia shall enter into relations, either directly or indirectly, with the Russian troops, or with the Russian authorities in general.

Every act of that nature will be regarded as the act of a spy, and the guilty as well as their accomplices will be brought before the tribunals of war, and will be judged with all the severity of martial law.

I hope that the inhabitants of Wallachia will give their obedience and their assistance to the local authorities, in order to re-establish and maintain public order, and that every one will devote himself tranquilly to his own affairs and his ordinary occupations.

THE HEALTH OF THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCES.

According to the *Medical Times and Gazette*, "very exaggerated notions have been formed, from the letters of the correspondents in the daily papers, of the amount of sickness among our troops in Turkey. We are happy to be able to state, upon the highest official authority, that the number sick in hospital, during the week ending August 5, the date of the last letters received, was 1862, or 7.73 per cent. of the total strength of the army. This amount of sickness is nothing unusual; indeed, it often occurs to a much greater extent among troops much more favourably situated. The deaths during the week amounted to 205—a very large proportion certainly—167 of them from cholera. On the 5th, 123 cases of cholera were remaining in hospital. Among the cases of sickness, 579 were fevers, 69 diseases of the chest, and 667 of diseases of the stomach and bowels, exclusive of cholera. The other cases were principally slight. The French troops have suffered much more than ours, especially in the fourth division of their army. General Canrobert, with his Zouaves, pushed forward into the Dobrudscha lately, feeling his way for the Russians. He encountered and dispersed large parties of Cossacks, and made a good forage. But having to perform this arduous service amid swamps and lagunes, and with forced marches, under a broiling sun, his division was soon attacked with cholera of the most malignant kind. He lost sixty cases in one day, his men dropping down on the march, and dying suddenly, as our troops frequently die in India."

The *Times* correspondent under date August 12, says, on the authority of M. Horace Vernet, who was with General Canrobert, that out of 1,200 Zouaves who started for Kostendje, only 480 returned, and that out of 10,000 troops of the line, 4,000 were left in the marshes of this death swamp. Respecting the British troops, he says:—"The numbers of the dead diminish every day; the admissions into the general hospital (English) have fallen to about five a day, and the deaths to four a day; and taking the average proportion of deaths through the whole division, I do not think we are losing more than 15 or 16 men a day."

The same authority contradicts the statements that the troops are badly fed. There can be no reason for the illness of our men so far as the commissariat supplies are concerned; at least, they have at present a very full and ample ration; in fact, there never yet was an army in the field which ever received anything like it. The ration is as follows, daily:—1½ lb. of meat, beef or mutton; 1½ lb. of bread, or 1 lb. of biscuit if the bread is bad or is not ready; 1 oz. of coffee, 1½ oz. of sugar, 2 oz. of rice, and half a gill of rum. For the coffee and sugar the soldier pays a penny; for the rice and rum he pays nothing.

The cholera has broken out in the fleets here and at Baltachik. It has visited some of the French ships with extraordinary virulence. The Friedland and Montebello have suffered in particular—in the latter upwards of 100 died in 24 hours. Up to that outbreak the sick-list of the fleet averaged daily less than 4 per cent. during the last month. The prevailing complaints have been diarrhoea.

ARREST OF NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS AT BUCHAREST.

The special military correspondents of the *Morning Chronicle* and the *Daily News*, together with the correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette*, were arrested at Bucharest on the 13th instant. It appears that on the morning of that day two Wallachian officers waited upon the two first-named gentlemen, at their hotel, with a message that Sadyk Pasha, the governor of the town, desired to see them. Owing to some misapprehension, the Wallachs believed that the strangers refused to obey the order, which had been couched in the terms of an invitation, and consequently arrested them with a body of soldiers. A lengthened and animated discussion ensued, which was only terminated by the arrival of the Prefect of Police, M. Rosetti, who handed the correspondents the following letter:—

Bucharest, July 31 (O.S.), 1854. M. le Prefet,—Agreeably to the supreme order of his Highness the Generalissimo to his Excellency Sadyk Pasha, three individuals, named Maxolet, Gavenkin, and Hatman—[these names have a comical, though remote, resemblance to the real ones]—illegally residing at Bucharest, are to be discovered as soon as possible by the police, arrested, and delivered over to his Excellency Sadyk Pasha, commanding at Bucharest. His Excellency, besides the names, has received no details concerning these individuals.

PITROVA, Captain.

The third person mentioned in this warrant, the German travelling under French protection, was absent at the time, but afterwards surrendered on being informed of the fate of his companions. The prefect, after expressing his regret at the conduct of the soldiery, accompanied his prisoners to the residence of Sadyk Pasha. After waiting for an hour and a-half at his Excellency's doors for his arrival, they were informed that he declined to see them, but directed that they should return to Giurgevo. They were here joined by Colonel Simmons, of the Royal Engineers, Commissioner from the English Government, with Omar Pasha, and the Belgian Consul, who took them under his protection. The latter declared that the arrest was wholly illegal; the former announced his intention of sending to Omar Pasha an indignant protest against the treatment to which his countrymen had been exposed. Both of those functionaries insisted upon seeing the Turkish Governor, but could obtain no other explanation of the occurrence than that the arrest had been made by order of the Generalissimo. The prisoners were released on parole, under charge of the Consul, and thirty-six hours were given them to consider whether they would voluntarily return to Giurgevo, or submit to be taken there by force.

THE WAR IN ASIA.

From Turkey and Asia the direct accounts reach to the 23rd July, and are by no means satisfactory. Up to that date, the advance of Zarif Pasha, the Turkish commander, upon the Russian position in front of Gumri, had produced nothing but disappointment. On the 23rd July both armies drew out in order of battle, the Russians in earnest, but the Turks only to make what the Pasha called a "demonstration." There was a smart encounter between Kmetty's Bashi-bazouks and some of the enemy's cavalry; with little result, as the main body did not support the advance. The telegraph reports another Russian victory, this time gained over Zarif Pasha himself, by Prince Bebutoff. It is quite possible that the report may be correct, as the armies were so placed that they could scarcely avoid an engagement sooner or later. Should the Turks have been defeated, there is nothing to stop the advance of the Russians in Anatolia, except the nature of the ground and the earthworks of Kars. Combined with the reported victory at Bayazeed, this at Hadji-veli-khoi would be most disastrous, if it were complete. But it is quite possible that the abortive action on the 23rd July may be described in St. Petersburg as a victory. A German paper prints what purports to be an official complaint, made on the 25th July by General Guyon, "to the Seraskier of Kars," of the incapacity of Zarif Pasha and the intriguing spirit of the Polish and Hungarian officers. "So long," General Guyon is made to say, "as Zarif Pasha is at the head of this fine army, and so long as these Polish and Hungarian officers remain here, there is not a shadow of a hope of attacking and conquering an enemy whose forces are daily increasing in strength." But the "Seraskier of Kars" is Zarif Pasha himself; and if the complaint is not a fabrication it must be addressed to the Seraskier at Constantinople. And this would appear to be the case; as the same journal reports that Zarif Pasha has been recalled.

The reported defeat of the Turks near Kars has not been confirmed. The figures put forward in the Russian despatch as representing the number of prisoners, &c., are more preposterous than anything that has been published during the war. It is, nevertheless, to be feared that the ill-managed Turkish army in Asia is in a bad plight.

A band of Caucasian mountaineers, commanded by a son of Schamyl, have made a razzia into the province of Tiflis. They have sacked several places, put some people to death, and carried off a general's wife and a Princess Orbelian, her sister. The news caused a panic at Tiflis.

Letters from Trebizond of the 30th ult. state that a French Lieutenant-Colonel, charged by the Emperor Napoleon with a private mission to the Ottoman army of Anatolia, landed there on the 18th.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

The relative position of Austria and Prussia has occupied attention of late. Austria, it is stated, issued on the 28th of July a circular to the Federal States, announcing, that having communicated with Prussia, she would move in the Diet that the contingent of the Bund should be placed on a war footing. But accident had prevented the communication with Berlin; and the Saxon Minister having received the circular, went to Berlin at once, and of course talked about it. M. de Manteuffel, who had not been informed from Vienna, grew angry, and expressed his "astonishment" at the statement made by Austria. The explanation of the whole thing is, that on the 28th July, Count Esterhazy was to have gone to Berlin, taking the circular with him; but that he was delayed, and the circular also. Nevertheless, it is an awkward incident, and has caused a deal of quarrelling between the Prussian and Austrian journals. On her side, Prussia sent off a circular conceived in a spirit quite opposed to that of Austria; asserting that the Austro-Prussian treaty contains nothing to call for the action of the Federal troops; and that if Prussia has augmented her cavalry and artillery, it is not "in consequence of obligations," but because it "suits her views." At the meeting of the Diet, on the 17th, Austria and Prussia laid before the Diet all documents, including their last notes to St. Petersburg, bearing on the Eastern question.

According to accounts from Vienna there is a question of an additional article to the Austro-Prussian convention of April, which will perhaps place Prussia on a better footing with England, France, and Austria. This report is countenanced by the correspondence of the *Independence of Brussels* quoted in the *Moniteur*:—"Prussia had not been called on to sign the note exchanged between the three Powers. Notwithstanding that, as soon as she knew that Austria had addressed a note to St. Petersburg, she a few days since sent one strongly supporting it. Prussia in this document does not confine herself to a vague and general recommendation. She in her turn enumerates the four guarantees; she explains and justifies them one by one, and insists on their adoption by Russia, presenting them to her as the only possible chance for the re-establishment of peace."

THE CAPTURE OF BOMARSUND.

From the correspondence of the *Times* and other sources we glean a few more particulars respecting this important event of the war. One writer describes the scene on entering the fort immediately after its capture:—

It was a scene of singular interest to behold the conquerors animated with victory, and contrast the dejected air of the Russian soldiers as they leant forth from the embrasures looking sullenly upon them. Under the walls of this huge fortification the ground was completely bestrewn with 84-lb. shot, broken shells, grape and canister, intermixed with enormous sheets of iron that had been dislodged from the roof; and the granite walls had been broken away in thousands of places. In the interior, which was a large square and parade ground, the fatal missiles, and heaps of broken granite and brickwork, bespoke the terrible vigour of the siege. The commanders then demanded the arms, which the prisoners brought and piled up in the square, near to the furnace where their red-hot shot had been heated, and the soldiery were scouring every nook and corner of the place, and posting sentinels therein. The prisoners, having collected their personal baggage, were ordered to be immediately removed on board the men-of-war. This occupied about half-an-hour, and the ceremony of playing them out took place. The Commanders-in-Chief, Sir Charles Napier, and General Baraguay d'Hilliers, and other naval officers and a brilliant staff of French officers on horseback, were drawn up in a space of ground on the outside. The whole army lined the way for 800 yards, extending from the gateway to the mole or landing place; and they stood with loaded guns and fixed bayonets, the Royal Marines and Marine Artillery being ranged on one side of the entrance, and the Chasseurs on the opposite. Between this file of men the prisoners came forth two by two, the drums and fifes of the Marines striking up national tunes, which were taken up by each regiment in the rear. The Russians looked dispirited and careworn, the only repose they could obtain for five days having been by the side of their guns. At intervals a few drunken shouts escaped from the fort. A partial revolt had arisen previous to their surrender, and on seeing the army enter many had rushed to the spirit casks. These men were the last that could be got out, and on hearing the music they commenced their national pastime, and ludicrously danced a polka through the whole line. One man was brought out between two French soldiers. This wretch had been discovered attempting to fire the powder magazine when in a drunken fit. I have heard that the following day he was shot. The large pinnaces and cutters from the squadron rapidly embarked the men, and in three hours after the surrender they were placed on board the men-of-war. In the afternoon the Governor (Captain Bodisco), with two colonels and the priest, were taken on board, in company with some few French officers.

The Governor, in conversation, stated that their chance of holding out longer had become quite hopeless, a 10-inch gun, turned from their own mud battery against them, being well handled; he observed also that the battery from the heights was brought to play upon him (this was Captain Ramsay's), and that the French were gradually advancing and securing their position. The last two shells were from Captain Pelham's gun on the mud battery; they entered the same embrasure, and set fire to the officer's quarters. On the 17th the mole was crowded with the wives of the officers and soldiers who had just come down from the village of Transvik, in all

sorts of vehicles, to see their husbands. Sir Charles gave permission to the wives of officers to accompany them to England.

The following are the general conclusions of the correspondent of the *Times*:—

The character of these operations may not be termed of very vast importance, but they will deserve to be ranked as a most scientific organization of attacking forces; 2,300 of the enemy, secured in what they deemed to be unapproachable fortresses, have been made to surrender with the loss of only 4 English and about 18 French. The tremendous power of our 10-inch guns has been the chief cause of this small loss, for at the time the Edinburgh and Ajax were at 3,000 yards throwing 84lb. shot, the enemy's shot falling inert between them and the fort. Moreover, the force actually employed was not great. I think the following analysis is very nearly correct:—100 chasseurs (artillery) and 600 riflemen, with three mortars and three field pieces. Captain Ramsay's battery of 100 blue jackets, with three 32-pounders; 60 marine artillerymen, with four 12-lb. howitzers; 200 marines employed in skirmishing; and Captain Pelham's 10-inch gun on the mud battery, with 20 men. These were the land forces at work. The rest of the army were kept in reserve. It must also be remembered that the steamships, with the exception of the Edinburgh and Ajax, fired only their two large guns, and the two latter, although mounting 60 and 58 guns, never brought more than 4 upper-deck guns to bear. By this admirable and well-devised scheme of Sir Charles Napier an immense amount of life has been saved by prolonging the siege a few days, and thus harassing the enemy. The French men-of-war have no metal equal in power to the English; they did no execution, and drew off very early. On the contrary, the Chasseurs fought with coolness and business determination; from the cover of the rocks they would throw into an embrasure such a shower of bullets that the enemy could not stand to load their guns, 10 and 15 minutes frequently elapsing after a discharge before they could fire again. The Russians are scientific gunners, and fire with much precision, but the allied batteries being so strongly formed, comparatively little loss took place. The amount of property lost by the destruction of 300 or 400 houses has been estimated at £100,000. Why the Russians wantonly caused this conflagration is a mystery, and if it has been for the purpose of preventing an ambushade, it was essentially fruitless, for the very rocks around answered all the purpose of protection for the besiegers. If, then, these operations have not been so rapid and energetic as some of your powder-and-shot contemporaries would desire, I venture to think that the end is accomplished by the occupation of the Aland Islands and the despatch of 2,300 live Russian soldiers for the English and French people to feast their eyes upon.

On the 18th a Council of War was held, and it is reported that Abo and Hango are the next fortresses to be visited.

During the engagement, the Russians sent out some spies. One, in the garb of a woman, was taken on the 11th; and on the 10th a Russian officer in the garb of a priest ventured through in a carriage with a lady by his side. They observed his face newly shorn; and on putting questions he appeared confused, and drove away, taking a turn in the road leading to the forts. Two French soldiers rushed after him, but without avail; so they levelled their rifles, and either killed or wounded this spy; the horse going at full gallop into the fort.

It is reported that the Russians towards the last loaded their muskets with silver roubles, cut up into pieces. Opinions differ as to whether this had been done from any superstitious motive or from a desire to put the contents of the military chest beyond the power of their captors. The latter view is favoured by the circumstance that a quantity of specie has been discovered secreted in the earth.

A correspondent of the *Independence Belge* says the taking of Bomarsund led to the seizure of several important papers from the private chancery of the Emperor Nicholas and from his Minister at War, which contain very curious particulars. It appears from one of them that the Russian government attached immense importance to the Isles of Aland, and had taken great pains to organise an energetic resistance.

The cholera is very bad at Bomarsund. Sixty French soldiers died on the 23rd. The Balmoral steamship has arrived. It is reported that if the pending negotiations for the occupation of Aland by Sweden with 20,000 Swedish troops should fail, the fortifications of Bomarsund are to be blown up before the 1st of September. The *Aftenbladet* affirms that General Baraguay d'Hilliers has offered the King of Sweden fourteen million francs for the first month, and seven for succeeding months, as a subsidy to be paid on his actively joining the Western Powers.

THE AUSTRIANS IN WALLACHIA.

Three brigades of the Austrian army entered Wallachia, from Kronstadt and Hermannstadt, on the 20th and 22nd. Two of the brigades go to Bucharest, and one to Krajova, in Little Wallachia. The advanced guard will reach Bucharest on the 5th of September.

General Count Coronini is appointed commander of the Imperial troops destined to occupy the Principalities. When the Russians have quitted Moldavia, three other brigades will also occupy that principality.

The *Moniteur* announces that Baron Letang, General of Division, has left Paris for Vienna, charged by the Emperor with a military mission on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian Army of Occupation in the Principalities.

The *Moniteur* states that the Austrian Government is "well satisfied" with the communications exchanged at Rustchuck between Omar Pasha and Col. Kalik. "All questions of administrative organization," says the *Moniteur*, "will be treated in concert and in a spirit of conciliation between Dorvitch Pasha, commissioner of the Porte, and M. Bach, the commissioner of Austria." It may be asked, What business has Austria to be settling the administrative organization of Moldo-Wallachia?

CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

The correspondents of the daily journals in the East continue to furnish ample material for the instruction and amusement of the newspaper-reading public at home. Never at any former period have the readers of the broad-sheet been able to follow the movements of fleets and armies with so intelligent an apprehension of their peculiar difficulties and privations, to enter into the spirit of hair-breadth adventures, and to understand the peculiarities of those regions which the martial energy of the West, and the pen of the litterateur, have opened up to our knowledge. From the recent letters of "our correspondents" we make a few varied extracts. The following exhibits the new position Turkey has assumed in consequence of the events of the last few months:—

The Turks have disappointed every one, even their warmest and most sanguine friends. They have negotiated with more firmness, tact, and decision, than all the European diplomats put together. They ceased to negotiate exactly at the right time, and when they commenced to fight, fought with unexampled energy and bravery, and without losing a moment's time. They have displayed the highest qualities, both of soldiers and statesmen. It is folly to talk of "admitting" them into the circle of European nations. Merit takes its proper rank everywhere. I know European officers here who, for months after their arrival in this country, regarded the Turks and everything appertaining to them with hatred and contempt, but who now, after the events of the past half-year, regard both the people and the government with the highest respect. And yet this is the "Cadavre" of which every one was talking two years ago! This is the country through which the Russian army was to make a parade march to Constantinople!

How much remains to be accomplished ere the Ottoman Government can claim a position as a well-governed European state, will appear from this sketch of her financial position and the cupidity of her leading officials.

The ruinous system of Customs duties, the taxes farmed and jobbed for the benefit of a few rich Armenians and their corresponding Pashas, the exactions of authority in the remotest districts, which, by taking all but the means of subsistence from the poor, renders enterprise impossible, and accumulation only to be effected by hoarding—these are the normal maladies of the State, and to these have been added of late other causes of ruin in the negligent and profligate administration of financial affairs by the central Government. In almost every transaction the interests of a few rich men are served, while the empire is brought nearer the gulf of bankruptcy which is open before it. Not only in large transactions, not only in the great exploits of financial skill, is the tendency to be remarked, but the smallest sums are not allowed to pass through the hands of these conjurers without some clever trick causing a portion of the coin to pass from the treasures of the State to the pockets of individuals. Even the moderate advances made by the French Government for the purpose of the war, was turned to the profit of some of the wealthiest men in the country. The napoleons were made to pass for such a number of piastres in Constantinople, and then sent to the provinces, where they were fixed by authority at some other number; and since in the provinces a metallic currency prevails, while in the capital we have nothing but deteriorated paper, it will readily be imagined that the bankers gained something considerable by the transaction. The three currencies which prevail at present in Turkey—the pure metallic, the debased metallic, and the paper—are continually juggled with by the Ministers and their banking patrons or proteges to the detriment of the State, but no doubt to their own satisfaction. When good coin is issued it is bought up with the bad by those who can command the money market, and by every transaction the State suffers, and the pressure on the poor increases. Should it become necessary to make large advances to the Turks to enable them to keep on the war, the allies may with justice claim the power of controlling and even of remodelling the finances of the country. Unless something be done speedily, the empire will present the spectacle of a country plunged in bankruptcy, with its population dying out, its villages given over to jackals, and its fields returning to forests, while a few individuals are amassing wealth which would be considered enormous even in England or the United States. The revenues of a single Minister, from various sources, have been estimated at £20,000, besides the sums which he may have received by transactions which, if not absolutely wicked, are at any rate disreputable.

The disorganization of the Turkish army in Asia, under the incompetence of Zahir Pasha is, unhappily, but too well known. It appears, by the latest direct advices from Kars, that the Mushir, stimulated by his subordinates, was at length induced to make a demonstration against the Russian army in his front. Both armies were discomfited, not by the enemy, but by a thunderstorm!

Fortune, however, which proverbially "favours the brave," sometimes, in the indulgence of her sovereign caprice, aids the coward as well, and on this occasion played one of her exceptional freaks by coming to the rescue of the Mushir. For nearly half an hour previous to the little episode just described, some drifting clouds had seemed to threaten one of those smart but brief showers of rain which here almost daily burst down in the midst of the most brilliant and scorching sunshine, cooling the air, but drenching the "faithful" at the same time. As they passed over the arrayed thousands, however, only a few heavy drops fell, and there seemed every prospect of Moslem and Muscovite having what is called in Ireland "a dry blink" to measure their comparative strengths in, when suddenly a perfect shower of forked lightning burst over the field, and was followed in a few seconds by a thunder-storm, which would have turned into ridicule the mimic peals of the combined artillery of the two armies. Instantaneously after the thunder, as it had succeeded the lightning, poured down a torrent of rain, the equal of which I have only seen once before—in the mountains of Donegal. In much less time than I have taken to pen this rather wordy introduction of the storm, I was myself drenched through to the skin, and a thick beaver coat, which has turned off many a good English shower, had become one huge saturated sponge. For one mortal half-hour I bore this terrific bath patiently, till my poor horse had been shrivelled

into nearly half its size, and his rider into as externally unwarlike an individual as ever belted on a sabre. At length, when human nature could bear it no longer, when the very bashi-buzuks turned away their horses' heads from the enemy, and when these latter themselves began to fall back slowly upon their camp, I, too, turned towards the Turkish tents, and in the face of the still pelting storm, neither tightened rein nor withheld spur till I reached the sheltering canvases of my tent. Late in the afternoon the half-drowned regiments returned, piteous in appearance as they had been gay and exuberant in the morning; and on till midnight continued the terrific deluge which had thus so opportunely prevented a battle, and redeemed the reckless bravery (!) of the Mushir.

From the camp at Varna, testimony is conflicting as to the condition and morale of the troops. We hope the following is an over-coloured picture of their condition:—

I believe there is not a single officer in the camp—not a field officer—who would, if examined upon oath, deny that the men had been underfed—in other words, that they had been starved. There is not a single officer but must confess that he never did, and never could subsist on his rations, and that he had to draw largely on his own resources, not for luxuries, but for necessities. And because the officers could afford to consider their rations merely in the light of an addition to their provisions, while to the men those rations were the only resource, therefore were the officers in better condition than the men, and therefore did they remain untouched by the disease at its first outbreak. The cholera was engendered in, and picked off, the men of weak and undermined constitutions; the men whose stomachs rose against the sameness of the same dry, tasteless, insufficient food; the men who crowded at the sick-muster because they felt weak and could not eat, who buried their rations of meat, and lived on bread and weak broth for days and weeks together.

The partial relief, as far as the feeding of our troops goes, though it has come late, still it has come. And it is high time. The same debility, which I described in a former letter as prevailing among the light division, prevails among the battalions of Guards in the Duke of Cambridge's division. His Royal Highness's Highlanders indeed, as they have had less of sickness, so they have had less of debility, owing, perhaps, to the proverbial toughness or frugality of the Scotch race. But, strange as it may sound to Londoners, it is not the less true, that the giants of the Guards have at length shared the fate of the giants of the caravans at Greenwich Fair—that they have come to be weak in the legs. "Oh, dear, what is to become of me!" "I can hardly drag myself along, I feel so weak,"—an exclamation frequently heard in the Guards' camp, and such complaints sound strange, and almost unnatural, from the lips of the tall, broad-shouldered men who utter them.

Our next extract tells of the prodigious exertions and scarcely paralleled daring of a British officer, who fell during the sanguinary engagement at Giurgevo:—

Mr. Burke's body was found after the action in which he lost his life with no less than thirty-three wounds upon it. The Russians had taken his sword-belt, but his sword was found hidden in some long grass close to the corpse. The ring finger of both hands was cut off. He was seen by the sapper who went with him fighting desperately to the last, though surrounded by a horde of Russians. When he first leapt on shore from the boat six soldiers charged him. Two he shot with his revolver, one he cut down with his sword—the rest turned and fled. While he was encouraging the Turks, who were in the stream, to row quietly to the land, and forming them in line as they landed, conspicuous as he was in full uniform and by his white cap-cover, a number of riflemen advanced from behind a ditch, and took deliberate aim at him. Poor Burke charged them with headlong gallantry. As he got near he was struck by a ball, which broke his jaw-bone, but he rushed on, shot three men dead at close quarters with his revolver, and cleft two men through helmet and all into the brain with his sword. He was then surrounded, and while engaged in cutting his way with heroic courage through the ranks of the enemy, a sabre-cut from behind, given by a dragoon as he went by, nearly severed his head from his body; and he fell dead, covered with bayonet-wounds, sabre-gashes, and marked with lance-thrusts and bullet-holes. The sapper who was with him stood by Mr. Burke till the last, but could not save him. He is now only recovering from his wound and the effect of his exertions.

The name of Captain Parker, who fell beneath the fire of the Russians at Sulina, is endeared to the Black Sea squadron by his many amiable and manly qualities. The following touching anecdote illustrates the native kindness of his nature:—

Captain Parker's loss is severely felt by the Firebrand, and by all who, knowing him, could appreciate his public and private life. You will have heard of the circumstances connected with his ship's first visit to Kostendje some four months ago; from which place some Cossacks had just retreated, leaving behind many decided proofs of their amiability of disposition. In one hut were found the bodies of a Bulgarian man and woman, upon whose remains was stretched a child but a few months old; its hand was extended upon its mother's breast, and through a part of his little wrist the ball had passed which had deprived her of life; near them was a little terror-stricken boy about three years old, whose left arm was in a sad state from the effects of no less than five bullet-wounds. Immediately on their discovery, the two boys were sent on board the Firebrand and properly cared for, Captain Parker expressing his intention of taking them entirely under his charge. These little fellows are still in the Firebrand; where, of course, among sailors, they find an abundance of nurses: the eldest, a fine little intelligent Bulgarian specimen, answers to the name of "Johnny Firebrand," and already speaks English; his brother has just been weaned, by the assistance of a goat, and is at present undergoing the painful mysteries of teething, having thereby imparted great knowledge to the unmarried officers of the ship on that subject.

MORE EXPERIMENTS WITH NEW ARTILLERY.

One of the new gun-boats intended for service in the Baltic—the Arrow—made an experiment on Tuesday, upon the range of her long gun, constructed on Lancaster's principle. This gun is 10 feet long, weighs 95 hundredweight, is conjectured to have a range of 5,000 yards, throwing a 100-pound shell that distance with a charge of 12 pounds of gunpowder. The experiment of Tuesday had some peculiar results.

It was made at the Western cliffs of the Isle of Wight, near the Needles; in presence of the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by Sir James Graham, on board the Victoria and Albert; and attended by the Black Eagle, the Dasher, the Fire Queen, the Fairy, and the Elfin. Sir Thomas Maitland directed the firing. The first two shells exploded in or near the gun; the next three went out of sight. Presently a picnic party were observed in full flight; the lighthouse lowered its flag, and a boat bearing a flag of truce rowed up to the squadron, with the report that the last two shells had nearly blown down the lighthouse. The shells had swept over the mark, and had traversed some 5,000 yards. On the return of the squadron, the Royal yacht fell in with the screw-steamer Mauritius, bearing the eighty-fourth regiment to Corfu. The men crowded the decks and cheered the Queen; who, standing on the paddle-box of her yacht, graciously waved her handkerchief in acknowledgment of the salute. Next day, Prince Albert inspected the Arrow, which had remained all night off Osborne.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The *Press*, under date Orsova, August 22, states that the cholera had broken out at Rustchuk.

An officer of the Tiger has won the heart of one of the richest maidens of Odessa, and is about to carry her off as a prize.

M. M. Ghika and Stirbey, titular hospodars of Moldavia and Wallachia, are now at Baden, near Vienna. The latter is unwell.

The *Moniteur* states that more than seventy thousand soldiers have now passed over to the left bank of the Danube.

The following regiments have just been ordered home from North America:—54th Regiment, 66th Regiment, 71st Reserve Battalion, 72nd Regiment.

The export of flax, hemp, linseed, and wood from Russia by way of Memel, both by land and river conveyance, continues on the same increased scale as hitherto.

Letters from Athens state that on the 12th the cholera ceased to make victims amongst the troops at the Piræus. The English camp, they add, which is established in an excellent position, had been entirely preserved from the visitation.

The Grand Vizier, at the suggestion of Lord Stratford, is actively engaged in effecting the emancipation of the Rayahs throughout the Turkish dominions, and in placing them on a complete equality with the Mussulman population.—*Paris Correspondent of the Times*.

Orders have been issued for the construction of two first-rate ships-of-war of the following dimensions:—The first will have a measurement of 4,116 tons, and be 260 feet long and 60 feet broad; the second will measure 3,950 tons, be 245 feet long and 61 feet broad.

A boy of twelve years old, who fought at Silistria by the side of his father when the father was killed, has been presented to Omar Pasha by some English officers who witnessed his bravery and filial devotion. Omar has sent him to the Seraskier, and recommended him to the Sultan.

The ceremony of naming and launching the gun-boat Pelter, being the first of four gun-boats which Mr. Pitcher, of Northfleet, has been ordered to build for Her Majesty's navy, took place on Saturday last, at Northfleet dockyard, in the presence of a very numerous and gay assemblage.

Athens advices mention that General Kalergi, who had retired to the Piræus, on the King declining to confirm the execution of a ministerial proposition for incorporating all the irregular troops into the army, had returned to the capital, and been present at a Cabinet Council.

The following is an extract from a letter dated H.M.S. Briek, Cross Island, White Sea, July 29:—"We have had a slight skirmish at Archangel, and destroyed three other places. First, Savlovetski Monastery; second, the town of Kio, in Onega Bay; thirdly, a large town in Ponchlattha River. We sail to-morrow morning in company with Eurydice, but where not known. All well on board, but very cold."

The other day, says the *Moniteur*, the Belgian Minister at Constantinople was presented to Abd-el-Kader at Broussa. The Minister asked the vanquished chief whether his heart did not beat to take part in the war for the cause of the Sultan? "My heart sleeps in peace since I became acquainted with the Emperor Napoleon," replied the Emir; "and it now desires nothing, except it be the continuation of the glory of its benefactor."

According to the *Journal de Constantinople* fourteen Russian soldiers, with an officer, a Count Lobshetin, not long since fell into the hands of one of Halim Pasha's reconnoitring parties. They were the bearers of three proclamations, in which the Emperor Nicholas informed his army—1. That Prince Gortschakoff had received orders to give every soldier who had crossed the Danube a reward of two silver roubles; 2. That the Russian government would take especial care of and would improve the position of those persons who had actively shared in the present war; 3. As the whole of Europe was against Russia, her troops would be recalled to their native country, and there, as in 1812, await their enemies.

The 46th regiment will, as soon as a vessel can be got ready, be sent to the East, whither nearly 300 of them have already embarked. It may be inferred from this that Colonel Garrett, or any other officers of the regiment whom the Horse Guards may think necessary to put upon their trial, will be left behind. A subject of no little morrowment occurred in the barracks on Sunday last, when Colonel Garrett, in consequence of so many desertions, addressed the privates, and recommended them to be circumspect, as the eyes of the whole world were upon them. This peice of advice naturally caused a general titter among the men, who very reasonably thought the remark would apply more to the officers than to themselves.

There are now at Woolwich, ready for embarkation, two large waggons, at present in the carriage department of the Royal Arsenal, fitted with large reels of telegraphic wire covered with gutta percha, and intended as a means of communication between the camps of the army in Turkey. There is a small two-wheeled carriage for each waggon, and a small hand-plough for opening the ground, in which the telegraphic wire is inserted as it is rolled off one of the large reels, which revolves horizontally, and contains about a mile in length of the wire. The plough is so constructed, that on the wire being deposited on the ground it is immediately covered over, and requires no other labour. On the camps changing their positions, the wire can be rolled on the reels again, and be made available on the new ground.

THE SUNDAY SALE OF BEER.

THE PRESS.

The *Times* may be fairly reckoned a convert even to the entire prohibition of the Sunday sale of beer, though how long its new impulse may continue in force it would be hazardous to say. On Friday, the leading journal not only gave insertion to a letter from the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, but added the following strong expression of opinion thereupon:—

"Facts and figures," we are aware, are always to be received with suspicion; but, unless the Lord Provost's figures have been "sweetened" to an inconceivable extent, they fully bear out his statement as to the successful operation of the act. As the figures are before our reader, we will spare him the repetition in this place. The case is, however, one of figures, whatever the discredit under which this mode of proof may labour. It is also a question of police. We are wholly at a loss to understand that theory of society which admits, what indeed is absolutely necessary to our peace and our very existence, that we may and must maintain an expensive police to protect us from drunkards, to keep watch at the doors of public-houses, to observe the movements of their chief frequenters, and to protect their victims from being plundered; and that we must also build prisons and go to other vast costs for the punishment, correction, and cure of offenders, who became what they are by drunkenness—who admit all this, and then maintain that we ought not to interfere at all with the practice itself, either as to its hours, its days, its places, or any other circumstance. The simple consideration that we must do the cure, and that the cure is very costly and difficult, imposes on us also the duty of prevention, at least as far as it is possible. Self-preservation requires that we should stop an evil where we can, if we must stop it somewhere. Scotland is disgraced and injured by habits of intoxication, and the crimes that come out of it. In the great cities poverty, degradation, dirt, disease, and crime abound through drunkenness, and threaten to ruin the ratepayers. Sunday, that should be the most sacred of days, is the weekly crisis of the vice; and made a positive nuisance, instead of one of the greatest blessings given to man. We cannot give up the right and duty of society to stop crime in the bud, and especially to prevent that day which should have been for our welfare and happiness becoming to us an occasion of falling.

It appears that there have been here and there some inconveniences. Persons who could not exactly say whether they were travellers or not have found a difficulty in obtaining liquor. They have, however, by their own showing, been taken by surprise; though they have vented their present indignation by writing letters to the papers, they will take better care for the future. As for Sunday excursionists, they already make very considerable demands on the public forbearance. If a thousand people invade a quiet town, and perhaps a rural village on the Sunday, and that not once only, but half-a-dozen times in the summer, it is quiet enough that they do so without further annoyance to the quiet inhabitants. It is too much that they should also insist on being served with intoxicating liquors wherever they go, at times and seasons, by the very persons themselves whom they molest with their presence. If there must be Sunday picnics for the million, let them be conducted as picnics usually are; let the company carry their own commissariat, without looking for supplies from the natives. Then, as for the sad hour of return, we are all aware that it must be a dreary one; but it is very hard if a city is not only to suffer the noise and confusion of some thousand excursionists returning home late at night, often in a highly exhilarated state, but is also to be called on to give them the opportunity of renewing their orgies. There may, of course, be cases of hardship. There are such cases under every law and custom. But they cannot be allowed to weigh against the convenience, the comfort, the interest, and the religious feeling, of the whole community. Show us that large classes will suffer by the "Forbes Mackenzie Act," as it is called, or by the corresponding measure in this country, and we will take the case into consideration; but we will not be misled by a few exceptional cases of inconvenience.

The *Daily News* represents the licensed victuallers as fighting the battle of public convenience, as well as of trade interest; and even commiserates the public in comparison with the publican, who may escape, by entering some other vocation, from the operation of a law which lets in the police upon his domestic privacy, under plea of looking for illicit customers. It is added:—

Perhaps this might be tolerated if any useful end could be attained by the act liable to such abuse. But this is out of the question. No earthly benefit can be effected by the provisions of this statute. It does not prevent men from getting liquor on Sunday; the temperate do not need its restrictions to keep them sober, and the intemperate will find time and make opportunities, to make up for the hours it curtails from their drinking day. The statute belongs to that silly and mischievous class of enactments which interfere with actions in themselves indifferent, under the pretext that, if persevered in to excess, they may become hurtful. Such pedantic regulations are always liable to become a source of annoyance and oppression. When, as in the present case, the indifferent act is one which all men must perform or die of inanition, the law becomes an intolerable nuisance.

The *Examiner* treats the new law as a piece of legislative haste, eagerly accepted by the leading licensed

victuallers to prevent the adoption of a far better measure:—

In other words, the more influential among the licensed victuallers have allowed the "New Beer Bill" to pass that they may defeat the proposition to throw open the trade. In both cases the poor man is the victim. By the licensing laws he is confined to dear, and often deleterious drink; and by the New Beer Bill he is not permitted on Sundays to drink at all, except between the hours of one and half-past two, and between six and ten. Such a restriction will commonly be found in practice either useless or mischievous. The man who is sotschly inclined will find abundant scope for his propensities in the hour and a-half at noon, and the few hours of evening; while his sober neighbour, whose wholesome tastes carry him out of noise, smoke, and tainted air to seek health and quiet in the suburbs, will find that he is debarred the ordinary refreshment which nature craves. If, when he is outward bound, he does not arrive at his goal till half-past two, he must remain thirsty and jaded till six; if, on his return, he is not at his destination before ten, he must wind up his one day of ease in the seven with a mug of cold water. The complications of life are so various, and indeed endless, that not a single Sunday can ever pass without the stipulated hours in this vexatious act interfering with the convenience, the comfort, the necessities of thousands. It is almost impossible to calculate the effect of social restrictions; but there is a much greater likelihood that the orderly man who finds his innocent recreation turned into a penance, will have recourse in its place to some neighbouring public-house where he can tinkle and smoke from six to ten, than that those who are in the habit of profaning the Sunday by their over addiction to drink will be driven by the New Beer Bill to church between half-past two and six.

In the meanwhile, the difficulties which might have been anticipated have arisen in the interpretation of the act. As it was impossible to decree that no person, under any circumstances however urgent, should be permitted to taste drink at certain hours at a place of public entertainment, an exception is made in favour of lodgers and *bona fide* travellers. The police have maintained that the passengers who arrive in London by railway are not travellers within the meaning of the act; which, now that nobody comes from a distance by any other mode of conveyance, is equivalent to saying that a *bona fide* traveller cannot exist. If, on the contrary, the plea be admitted, and the person who has come all the way from Plymouth or York is no longer to be told, in defiance of truth and common sense, that what makes a traveller on Saturday does not make one on Sunday, by what magic is the publican to distinguish between the man who is really just alighted from a carriage, and the man who feigns a journey to obtain his pot of beer?

It is evident at a glance that the act must either be a nullity, or an intolerable oppression.

The *Patriot*, after reciting these opinions, make its own deliverance in a single sentence:—

The total closing of all public-houses and hotels on Sundays would be out of the question in the metropolis; but we cannot understand why the sale of spirituous liquors should not be forbidden, if by that means only the "gin-palaces" can be closed altogether on the Lord's-day.

THE TRADE AND THE POLICE COURTS.

Mr. Norton, of the Lambeth police-court, has made the important decision that a person going from London to Camberwell is a traveller; and the aldermen sitting at Guildhall have dismissed a summons against a Smithfield publican, at whose bar five drovers were found drinking after midnight on Sunday; the bench justly considering as travellers men who had come from a distance and were kept from their beds all night. One of the drovers said he had just brought a drove of cattle from Tufnell-park, "on the Barnet road!"

The Gravesend bench has decided that Sunday visitors to that town are *bona fide* travellers within the meaning of the Beer Act, and, as such, may be served with refreshments between the hours of one and ten o'clock; but that all publicans who keep their houses open after ten infringe the law.

Great interest was excited on Monday by a special session of the Middlesex magistrates at Hampton, it being expected that a decision would be given on the case of Mr. Luce, of the King's Arms Hotel, Hampton Court. Mr. Guy, solicitor to the Licensed Victuallers' Protection Society, appeared for the defendant, and very forcibly stated his case. He submitted that the new act merely enlarged the range of the previous law as regarded hours, because as the law stood before publicans were not permitted to serve customers before one o'clock, and now they were obliged to keep their premises closed from half-past two until six in the evening, and finally to close at ten on Sunday night. In the old act there was a relaxation in the case of *bona fide* travellers served before one o'clock, and what he had now to contend was, that the persons served by Mr. Luce, on Sunday, the 20th of August, came under that denomination. Some of them came from Cairo, some from Canada, some from Glasgow, and some from London, the nearest coming from a distance of not less than fourteen miles. On the passage of the bill through the Lords, Lord Brougham had said that a man going from London to Hampton or Windsor could not be refused refreshment. Mr. Guy also appealed to the decisions mentioned above. A short discussion ensued among the magistrates, as to whether an adjournment should take place, in order that the case may be referred to Lord Palmerston, with a request that the opinion of the law officers of the crown might be taken, but ultimately their worships determined to decide the case, the chairman observing, before the room was cleared, that the conduct of the working classes of late years when out on Sunday had been such as to entitle them to every consideration; and giving his individual opinion, that if concessions were made to the customers of the large suburban hotels, the poor man who walked a few miles into the country should not be debarred from his pint of beer or other reasonable refreshment; there should not, in his opinion, be one law for the rich and another for the poor. The room was then cleared. On the re-admission of the public, the Chairman announced that the court had very carefully considered the case,

and the majority of the magistrates were of opinion that the summons should be dismissed. The decision was received with a general cheer. Mr. Luce, while thanking the magistrates for their decision, expressed his intention of obeying the act to the extent of refusing refreshment within the prohibited hours to any persons but those whom the magistrates' decision defined to be *bona fide* travellers.

A general meeting of licensed victuallers was held at the Equestrian Tavern, Blackfriars Road, on Thursday, and is being followed up by district meetings.

The act, though it came into operation on the 13th, was not strictly enforced by the Leeds magistrates until the following Sunday, as there might be many publicans unaware of its provisions. Leeds—paradoxical as it may seem—is so happily situated (says the local *Mercury*), that our police annals fail to show us whether the new law be working well or ill. Last Sunday, it is true, there was not a single case of intoxication calling for police interference. But that, upon looking into the "charge-book," proves nothing in regard to the operation of the act; for, on the previous Sunday, and the Sunday before that even, there was not a single case of drunkenness reported. There are few boroughs, we opine, with a population of nearly 200,000, which can boast such an amount of sobriety on the Sabbath as is exhibited here. We are sorry, however, that we cannot go so far as to say that there are no Sunday drunkards to get into the hands of our police; for on the last twenty-six Sundays there have been twenty-seven drunken persons apprehended. This, we believe, is rather over than under the average.

In Liverpool the new regulation appears to have had some good effect. On the evening of Sunday, the 6th of August, there were thirty-seven persons booked at the main bridewell after ten o'clock. These were charged with various offences, the great bulk of them being drunk and disorderly cases. The charges were reduced to twenty-one, under the first operation of the act, which, however, was not strictly carried out. On Sunday last there were only ten cases reported after ten o'clock, and of these but three were drunk and disorderlies.

THE RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT CROYDON.

On Thursday Mr. Payne, the coroner, commenced an inquiry at the Town-hall, Southwark, into the circumstances connected with the death of the Rev. William Macbean Willis. The witnesses consisted of servants of the company. Mr. Brown, station-master at the Bricklayers Arms station, who was in charge of the train, was examined. Part of his evidence was as follows:—

On nearing the Croydon station, and coming round the curve just before entering the cutting, and coming under the first over bridge, I noticed that the distance signal, which is 515 yards from the Addiscombe-road bridge, was all right. When we came under the foot bridge, which is nearer to the Addiscombe-road bridge, I saw the switchman come out from the left of the line, and hold up both hands. That signified that we were to stop, because there was danger. At the same time I caught sight of the semaphore signal at Addiscombe-road bridge, and saw the danger signal up on both lines. The driver immediately reversed his engine. Robert Simpson was the driver. The train was going on at that time at from fifteen to twenty miles an hour. As we passed under the Addiscombe-road bridge, I caught sight of the water-crane, and an engine on the up road taking in water. I placed myself as firm as I could. The engine of our train struck the engine that had been taking in the water. That engine had just moved on, and the crane was swung round before we came up. The way on our engine caused it to strike the other. It was on the north side of the water crane, near the signal. The water engine was driven away at a tremendous speed, and our engine ran off the road to the left into some ballast on the siding, and then turned right over. I got out as soon as the van was still in which I had been riding. It was the next van to the engine. The carriages went off to the left, and the van to the right. I was not much hurt. When I got out I went over the broken carriages to look after the passengers, and I then saw the deceased. When I first caught sight of the semaphore signal, I was not more than 200 yards off. It can be seen a great distance off. I was looking for the distance signal, and did not then see the semaphore signal. A train like ours could not have been brought to a standstill under a quarter of a mile: It would lose its speed considerably in the course of two or three hundred yards. At the time of the collision the train was going at the rate of about eight miles an hour.

Another witness was the clerk in the Electric Telegraph office, at Croydon. He stated: "I was present when the first portion of the train went by. I saw it. I was in my office. The second train was going at an unusual speed. The average speed of a train through the station ought not to be more than twenty or twenty-two miles an hour. I had to erase a figure in the entry which I made, because I put down 12.60 instead of 12.53. I altered it immediately. 12.53 is the correct time. I knew the time by referring to the clock. I give no one notice that I have received any message. The station-master has nothing to do with the book. I have no assistant. I don't keep any copy of any signal which I send back. I knew that it was a special train—an extra train. I don't think it necessary to do anything in such a case. I did not go out to see if anything required doing."

Mr. Hawkins, traffic manager of the Brighton Railway, said that if an engine-driver wants water, he gives notice to the signal-master, who puts the signal on. Supposing the Dover train had been driven with due caution, there would have been ample time to have stopped it before passing the semaphore.

The inquiry was then adjourned.

On Monday the inquiry was resumed. The witnesses examined were Mr. J. Waters, a passenger by the train, Mr. Parker, the station-master, and H. Chapman, the telegraph clerk at Stotestest, who proved

from his book that he signalled the second train to Croydon at 12.54, but got no answer beyond the "understand" signal that his message had been received. Captain Barlow, manager of the South Eastern Company, who showed that the Brighton railway servants had the means of knowing the approach of the train, thought that the train, though it went very rapidly through Croydon station, might have been stopped by the danger signals by Mr. Brown, superintendent of the South Eastern Railway.

The Coroner, in summing up, said, what might be done in future to improve the working of the line was not a matter which the jury were called upon to decide. That was more a subject for the Government inspector to examine into. There were several things which occurred to his mind, as desirable to adopt, and more especially the use of the telegraph in the working of trains. What they had to consider was whether any one was responsible for the death of the deceased, and if so they would return against him a verdict of manslaughter. With reference to the speed at which the train was travelling, it appeared that a portion of the distance between Stotsnest and Croydon had been performed at the rate of nearly 60 miles an hour. That was certainly a very great pace to go at, but, with our present notions of travelling, if the road was clear, that was not very objectionable. It had been proved that the driver had a space of 900 yards at least in which to pull up his train, and it was for them to consider whether, under the circumstances, he had been guilty of reckless driving. If on the other hand, they thought that he had been misled by the distance signal, they would find that the death was accidental. It was necessary for them to trouble themselves about the working of the line. It was the duty of the driver to look out, but he would not be to blame unless he was properly informed of the obstruction in his path by the signal-man and signal. As for the fireman, he was only the servant of the driver, must obey his orders, and could not, therefore, be considered culpable. Nor could the guard, or Brown, the station-master, be held responsible, as it did not appear that they had the means of stopping the train.

The jury retired to consider their verdict at 20 minutes to 5 o'clock, and remained in deliberation until half-past 5, when the foreman returned into court and asked whether unanimity was necessary, as they could not agree on their finding? The Coroner intimated that it was requisite for 12 of them to agree. At half-past 6 the foreman again appeared, and stated that they could not agree, when the Coroner advised that a verdict should be brought in which should refer the matter to another tribunal.

Finally, the jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against Simpson, the driver of the excursion train, coupling it with an expression of their opinion that the signals at the Croydon station were contradictory, and likely to mislead the drivers of engines; also, that no special train ought to be allowed to run on any line without previous notice given over the line at every station.

Another death is added to those already recorded to have resulted from the accident at Croydon station. —Mrs. Caroline Harrison, the wife of a plumber and glazier in the High-street, Ashford, who breathed her last at about 4 o'clock last evening, after a week of the most intense suffering. The injuries sustained by Mrs. Harrison were fractures of both legs, and that of the right was so serious that amputation was obliged to be performed. She bore the operation with much fortitude, and hopes were entertained of her recovery; but her strength ultimately gave way, and last evening she died from perfect exhaustion. The other sufferers at Guy's Hospital are going on as favourably as can be expected, and it is hoped that they will soon be out of all danger.

Miss Lyndon, the governess to the Rev. Mr. Currie, at Hythe, in Kent, and who is at present at the Crown Hotel, Croydon, under the care of Dr. Cooper, is also progressing favourably. This lady was formerly governess in the family of Lord Gough, and is sister to the young lady, Miss Eliza Lyndon, who was in the car with Miss Arbuthnot when assailed by Mr. Carder.

THE HARVEST.

BEDFORDSHIRE.—Three weeks have nearly elapsed since the harvest in this neighbourhood partially commenced, which is now very general, and the crops of wheat and barley, with other grain, which are of a superior quality, are daily being stored in the best condition. The wheat crops are estimated to yield from 30 to 45 bushels per acre, and barley from 48 to 64 bushels. —*Bedford Times.* —**HEREFORD.**—Never was there finer harvest weather than during the last two days. Much wheat has now been garnered, and if to-day (Saturday) be favourable, a large breadth of land will be cleared. There will certainly be a much better crop of hops in this county than in Kent or Sussex. —*Hereford Times.* —**OXFORD.**—Harvest operations are now progressing very generally in this locality. The wheat in this district will be about an average yield, and barley is most promising. Beans and oats, in most instances, look well. The potatoe disease has made its appearance in this district, but at present it is by no means general. —*Journal.* —**HAMPSHIRE.**—Harvesting has proceeded rapidly during the week, and it is gratifying to record that a large portion of the wheat crops has been secured in capital order. —*Independent.* —**CHICHESTER.**—The wheat harvest in this neighbourhood may be said to be at an end. The yield will be more than an average one. The barley and oats are equally as good. We have heard of two instances where the yield of wheat averaged ten sacks six bushels to the small acre. —*Sussex Express.* —**SOUTH WALES.**—In Aberavon, Cowbridge, Cardiff, Aberystwith, and the more for-

ward districts, several splendid fields of wheat have been cut, and it is believed that reaping will become general in the course of a few days. —*Hereford Times.*

—**ATLESBURY.**—The harvest may now be said to have fairly commenced in this district. Some few farmers made a beginning at the end of last week, but on Monday a regular onslaught commenced, and reapers are everywhere busy. The wheat crop is a luxuriant one, and never looked finer, and there is every sign of an abundant harvest. The crops of barley and oats are also heavy and very promising. —*Bucks Advertiser.* —**WISBEACH.**—The harvest is rapidly progressing in this neighbourhood. All accounts agree in stating that more abundant crops were never known. The disease in potatoes is not spoken of, at present, as of so alarming a nature as formerly. The quality is decidedly superior to what it has been for some years. —*Cambridge Chronicle.* —**DURHAM.**—We have not had a week of the most propitious weather, and yet the harvest is in progress; and even on poor lands the crops are good. Should the harvest be well won, the crops will exceed an average. The corn, in some cases, has weighed 63lb. per bushel. —*Gateshead Observer.* —**WESTMORELAND.**—very little progress has been made with the harvest this week, the weather having been extremely unsettled. On Wednesday, such a quantity of rain fell that the river overflowed its banks, and considerable damage must have been done by the grain being laid where the showers fell. —*Gazette.* —**YORKSHIRE.**—Although during the last week we have not had much hot sun to ripen the grain, we have not had any rain to injure it, and generally there has been a nice wind, tending, in some degree, to raise the corn recently laid by the heavy storms, and if the same kind of weather continue a few more days, most of the farmers in this locality will be progressing with their harvest. The crops of all kinds are likely to be a full average. —*Hull Packet.*

—**CUMBERLAND.**—The weather in this district has been very unseasonable and unfavourable to the operations of the harvest field during the greater part of the last week. The wheat and barley are almost everywhere ripe for the sickle, and, generally speaking, in good condition. The oats will not be ready till the middle of September, except in favoured spots. It is now devoutly to be hoped that the rich crops which so plentifully abound in this part of the country may be placed under cover without essential damage. The markets are again on the move upwards. —*Carlisle Patriot.* —The following is a satisfactory report respecting the harvest in the West of England:—The harvest operations are going on rapidly in this district, and the crops are generally heavy, and far beyond the average. A large quantity of wheat has been cut, and should the weather continue favourable, will be secured in a few days. There has been a greater breadth of wheat sown, with less of barley and oats, than last year, but the yield of the latter is so good that it will fully equal an average. The barley is, with few exceptions, as forward as the wheat, and mowing has commenced in many localities, but, in most instances, is waiting until the wheat reaping is over, for want of hands. The opinion is general among agriculturalists, that the grain crops will be the largest and most abundant known for years. The potato crop is good, although the disease has again appeared, particularly on heavy and wet lands. In most cases, however, the tubers are perfect, the blight having only affected the haulms. —The contents of a vast mass of agricultural reports from Ireland may be described in three words—good, bad, and indifferent; the several returns being pretty nearly as dissimilar one to another as black and white. There is, however, something like unanimity as regards the grain crops, which are generally described as promising an abundant yield. There is nothing new to communicate with respect to the potato. The blight, if not declining, is not at least extending. The weather has at once become dry and warm, and harvest operations are proceeding with vigour. In some places new grain has already been brought into market. —Throughout the Austrian Empire—in Germany, Hungary, Bohemia, and Lombardy—there are abundant crops. The reports from Hungary, Austria's granary, have caused quite a stagnation in the corn-trade. —A letter from Memel, of the 10th, says that the harvest this year in Eastern Prussia, Lithuania, and in Poland, will be very abundant, and far exceed general expectation.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EMIGRATION.

In a second report recently issued by the Committee on Emigrant Ships the conclusions arrived at from the evidence are fully detailed, and the committee make several recommendations which will be of considerable importance to owners and charterers. Their inquiry was a laborious one, its difficulty being increased by the absence of anything like complete returns of the condition in which emigrant vessels arrive in the ports of the United States, and hence one of the recommendations most urgently insisted upon is that negotiations should be opened with the Government at Washington for an effective co-operation in some system for the mutual enforcement of sound regulations. Among the causes of disaster to emigrant ships iron cargoes are the most serious, and more strict general provisions are consequently recommended against bad or dangerous stowage. With respect to sanitary arrangements, the committee propose that the number of passengers allowed to be carried without a medical officer should be reduced from 500 to 300, even this extent being regarded as improper, since, as a general rule, all ships with passengers should carry surgeons, and a different practice is only justifiable by the difficulty of finding them. Improved arrangements are at the same time suggested that might induce competent men to offer. Power is also proposed to be given to the Government to prevent emigrant ships from leaving

ports where cholera or other dangerous epidemics prevail, and, in case of any exception being permitted, the vessel is at all events to be required to carry a surgeon, even though the number of passengers may be below 300. It is likewise considered that every vessel bringing emigrants across the Irish Channel for embarkation should be compelled to protect them from the weather. At present, on board these boats the cattle and livestock are screened, while the deck passengers are left without shelter of any kind, and often arrive in a state that lays the foundation of permanent disease. In reference to space it is recommended that no ship should give less than 14 feet in the between decks to each emigrant, and the committee likewise refer to the opinion of Mrs. Chisholm and others, that the practice of allowing two children under 14 years of age to be counted only as one person should be greatly modified. They next touch on various points connected with ventilation, cleanliness, &c., and also recommend that an addition should be made to the dietary scale in the Passenger Act of 1852. On the subject of the size and seaworthiness of ships, the evidence against large ones is general, and it was stated that the Emigration Commissioners have resolved for the future not to charter vessels with two passenger-decks, the ground of objection being the difficulty of obtaining good ventilation. The committee recommend that, except in special cases, the number of passengers allowed in steam vessels should not exceed 500, and that all vessels should be brought within the scope of the Passenger Act where the number carried is in the ratio of two persons to the 100 tons; likewise that the exemption of steam-vessels carrying mails under the operation of the act should be done away with. In relation to manning, it was stated that the Emigration Commissioners insist upon four men to each 100 tons in their vessels; but great objection would be made to this by private charterers, and the committee limit themselves to the suggestion that increased vigilance should be used to ascertain the efficiency of the crew, apart from the mere question of number. It is further considered that it might be an advantage if captains were bound, under penalty, to put back in all those cases where vessels are found to be unfit for a long voyage before losing sight of land, and that it should be rendered compulsory on owners and charterers to resort in the fullest manner all the means in use for testing the compasses. Finally, the committee make some general observations respecting the regulations necessary with regard to lodging-houses, &c., the capacity and readiness of boats and other appliances for saving life, and also as to the desirableness of carrying the requisite supply of water in metal casks. As respects the detention-money allowed for the support of emigrants when the sailing of a ship is delayed, an opinion is expressed that it should be increased from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per day.

"THE CORRUPT PRACTICES PREVENTION ACT."

The following questions were sent by the Ballot Society to the constituencies where the late elections took place, from one of which the following replies have been received:—

- | Questions. | Answers. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Is there any reason to believe that money treating or any other corrupt means took place at the late elections for —; if so, to what extent? | 1. I have no doubt treating took place to a considerable extent, but was done with much caution, and the same corrupt means made to secure votes, particularly of the agricultural labourers. |
| 2. Have any tenants, tradesmen, or other parties whose votes at former Elections have been controlled by their landlords, customers, &c. voted against them at the late election for —? | 2. I know of no instance of any voter having voted otherwise than at former elections where they lived or worked under Tory persons, or could be influenced by them. |
| 3. If so, do you think the new Bribery and Intimidation Act enabled them to vote more independently? | 3. I do not believe the Bribery Bill will, in the slightest degree, prevent the intimidation that used to be used. A man who means to intimidate need not commit himself by speaking; a look will do. |
| 4. Was the election screw used as usual in the canvass? | 4. I believe there was as much of the screw as at former times, but used more cautiously; or why was there little or no difference in the voters? I am decidedly of opinion, from the experience of between 40 and 50 years in elections, that nothing will prevent it but the ballot. |

A letter accompanied the answers of which this is the substance:—"Treating took place on the evening of the nomination day, and also the night after the poll. There was much drinking at the public-houses during the poll, in the Tory interest, among the freemen who could not afford to have paid for it themselves had they not been found the means. It is said to have been done through the women. It is useless to think of returning a Liberal, where there are so many agricultural labourers voters, without the ballot. They, as well as most of the Tory tenants, must vote as their landlords direct. The striking out the declaration clause from the new bill destroyed the only effective part of it. Who will be found to prosecute for a trifling fine, at the risk of having heavy costs levied upon him through some technicality of the law, and at any rate sure to have to pay a sum considerably above taxed costs."

Court, Personal, and Official News.

On Wednesday the annual fête of Prince Albert, in honour of his birthday, which falls on the 26th, was celebrated by anticipation. Under marquees, pitched on the lawn at Osborne, about four hundred and fifty labourers, soldiers, seamen, marines, and coast-guard men, dined. About three o'clock the Queen, Prince Albert, the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, and the Royal children, walked through the marquees, and gave the signal for dinner. About half-past four, dancing and rustic games began in presence of the Royal party, and were kept up till sunset. In the evening the Duchess of Kent dined with the Queen. On Friday, Prince Albert reviewed the garrison at Portsmouth. The Queen, accompanied by Prince Arthur and the Duchess of Kent, embarked in the Fairy, and proceeded to Southsea Beach, to re-embark the Prince. The Royal party returned to Osborne at 7 p.m. On the evening of Saturday, the anniversary of Prince Albert's birthday, Mr. Albert Smith had the honour to give selections from his Mont Blanc adventures before the Queen, her princely Consort, and the royal family. The selections related chiefly to "the travelling English" and their autumnal peculiarities.

Prince Albert went to Newport on Thursday, and laid the first stone of a new church about to be erected there, to be called St. Thomas's Church. The Prince, having spread the mortar, said, "We place this stone in faith and hope to the glory of God, through Jesus Christ our Lord." The stone having been adjusted, and the Bishop of Winchester having offered up prayer for the Divine blessing, the Grand Master of the Masonic Lodge of the Province poured upon the stone measures of corn, wine, and oil, and an appropriate hymn having been sung, the formal business was concluded. The Bishop of Winchester having briefly returned thanks to His Royal Highness, the Prince said, "My Lord, I beg to express the great pleasure I have this day experienced in the performance of this holy work, and I can bear testimony to the great interest the Queen takes in all matters of this kind, in the nation at large, but in this island in particular. I thank you for this honour."

The Duke of Newcastle has arrived in town from a visit to Her Majesty at Osborne.

The daily papers announce the death, after a few days' illness, of Ralph Bernal, Esq., father of Mr. Bernal Osborne, M.P. Mr. Bernal represented Rochester for many years previous to the general election of 1852, and during several Parliaments was Chairman of Committees of the House of Commons.

We read in the *Sun*:—"Prince Albert embarks from Osborne on the 5th of September on a visit to the Emperor Napoleon at Boulogne. The King of the Belgians is to be of the party. His Royal Highness returns to the Isle of Wight on the 7th."

The Lords of the Treasury have directed that the weight allowed for publications bearing newspaper stamps, but not being strictly newspapers, which are permitted to pass through the post under the newspaper privilege, be limited to three ounces. The paper is to be so folded as to expose the stamp to view; and there is not to be any outside wrapper, with the exception of a loose cover for the address.

The subscriptions for the monument to Professor Wilson amount to £900; the total required is £1,400.

Lillywhite, the famous cricketer, surnamed "the Nonpareil" by his admiring brethren of the bat, has fallen a victim to the cholera. He died at Islington, on Tuesday.

We learn from Ministerial journals that Lord Aberdeen does not intend to leave his post even temporarily this vacation, except to visit the Queen at Osborne.

The Mayor of Liverpool has announced that the Queen will be unable to be present at the opening of St. George's Hall, on account of the "unsettled state of public affairs," and the visit of Prince Albert to St. Omer. The hall is to be opened on the 18th of September.

Mr. W. Ranger, C.E., has been named superintending inspector of the Board of Health, at £800 a-year, and Mr. Henry Austin, C.E., consulting engineer, at £1,000 a-year—the same salary as that of the secretary, Mr. Tom Taylor; the assistant-secretary, Mr. J. F. Campbell, a barrister, and formerly a private secretary to the Duke of Argyll, having £600. Mr. F. Maule, a son of the solicitor to the Treasury, has been appointed junior clerk.

Dr. Kitto, the eminent Biblical scholar, who left England on the 9th, has arrived safely at Stuttgart, whither he has gone for the benefit of his health.

Ireland, it is rumoured, runs the risk of losing her Encumbered Estates Court, and of finding it amalgamated with the old Court of Chancery. It is stated that a commission is about to inquire into the propriety of the talked-of amalgamation; and there has already been an outbreak of opposition, confined to no party. On all sides the great usefulness of the Encumbered Estates Court has been admitted; but it is alleged, that if the Court of Chancery were so improved as to make it equal in the rapidity of its action to the Encumbered Estates Court, the necessity for the existence of two tribunals would cease.

The sentence of death passed upon Sarah Featherstone at the last Chester assizes, for the murder of her child, has been committed to penal servitude for life.

Accidents and Offences.

Four lives were lost, on Tuesday, by an explosion of fire-damp in the shaft of the Lund-hill Colliery, a new pit from which no coal has yet been taken. Some stoppage had occurred in the engine; water had accumulated in the drifts and had impeded the currents

of air; the men carried a naked candle down the shaft, and the foul air exploded. A Coroner's Jury found a verdict of "Accidental death," adding a censure on the contractor for not employing more trustworthy men on the works. The use of naked candles caused the accident.

A sad disaster, arising from imprudence in bathing, occurred at Whitby, about three miles North of Tyne-mouth. Mary Armstrong, a servant-girl, in spite of a warning placard, entered the sea at a place marked as dangerous, lost her foothold, and drifted among the breakers. A young man named Oochrane, although in delicate health, dashed in to save her; but he too was knocked down, sucked under the waves, and drowned. A boat now came up and seized the drowning girl; but she died as soon as she was hauled on board.

Mr. Insull, a tradesman at Oxford, has committed suicide. He was watching the approach of a train from Birmingham, and just as it came up he suddenly laid himself down upon the rails immediately before it, deliberately placing his neck across one of the rails. In another moment, before the driver, who saw the act, could stop the train, it passed over him, completely severing his head from his body, and carrying it to some distance, while the trunk was terribly lacerated and torn. He had been in a very desponding state of mind.

Three Irishmen attempted a garotte robbery in Glasgow; but their intended victim defended himself with an umbrella, and struggled so stoutly that there was time for aid to arrive, and two of the ruffians were apprehended.

Three persons went out shooting on Killreggan Moors, Roseneath. One of them, Mr. Morrison, late of New Orleans, turned round suddenly and discharged his gun, so incautiously that Mr. Cochran, a grocer of Glasgow, received the contents in his breast: the unfortunate man uttered an ejaculation about his wife and children, and fell dead. This is only one out of several fatal accidents which have lately arisen from the careless use of firearms.

The residence of Mr. Albert Smith, 12, Great Percy-street, Tottenham Court-road, has been broken into and a quantity of plate and other valuables stolen.

On Sunday morning, John Blincoe, fireman to the passengers' train which came into collision with the goods' train on the night of Monday, the 14th inst., near the Highbury Station of the North London Railway, after suffering very great agony, died at the German Hospital, Dalston, in consequence of the severe injuries he received on that occasion. He has been in the service of the company nearly five years, and was a young man of very meritorious character in his department of life. He has left a widow and one child to lament his loss.

The *Leicester Mercury* gives an instance of the sad effects of opium eating. At the last Kettering petty sessions, William Merrill, a lad of Rothwell, 13 years of age, was sent for trial at the next sessions, charged with obtaining two loaves of bread of William Flavell, baker, Kettering, under false pretences. He also endeavoured to obtain £2 in cash from Messrs. Gotch's bank. It appeared that the lad was reared by his grandmother, now between 80 and 90 years old, who is an inveterate opium eater, and who brought the lad up in the same pernicious habit, giving him the drug ever since he was a month old. It is said both the lad and the old woman will pledge or sell anything they possess in order to obtain opium, and that this was the reason he committed the crime for which he is now sent to prison.

Assize and Police.

A County Cork jury has awarded £350 and sixpence costs to a young lady who had been promised marriage by a gentleman of thirty-five, without a profession or means of his own. Counsel for the defendant alleged that all communication between the parties had ceased by mutual consent, and that if defendant had not destroyed plaintiff's letters his release could have been established beyond a doubt.

A good deal of remark has been excited by the disclosure, in a trial at Liverpool, of the employment of a police detective to get up evidence. The plaintiff had separated from his wife; and she, on visits to London and Leicester, had been visited by a gentleman, an old friend of the family. Inspector Field was employed by the husband to discover the nature of their interviews, which he did by introducing a spy into the lodging-house as a cook, and furnishing her with a gimlet, with which she bored holes in the door of the lady's sitting-room. The jury, discrediting evidence thus obtained, gave a verdict for the defendant.

The judge of the Leeds County Court has committed to prison for seven days a wine merchant, named Mitchell, for contempt.

A man, seventy-six years old, who kept a lodging-house at Manchester, was sentenced to death on Wednesday, the jury having found him guilty of the murder of an old crippled woman. The latter lodged in the house, and the prisoner charged her with speaking against him to his wife. He appears to have beaten her to death with her crutch.

A farmer named Mirar, was tried on the same day for the murder of his brother-in-law, but found guilty of manslaughter only. He was sentenced to be imprisoned without hard labour for six months. They were not on good terms, and the deceased is said to have been of a very quarrelsome disposition. On the day of manslaughter the prisoner had been drinking, and while in that state set upon the deceased with a hayfork and killed him.

At the same assizes was tried, for infanticide, a poor woman living at Bury. She had long suffered from the cruelty of her husband, who spent all his wages in drink. He left her and his two children one day in May last, utterly destitute. In the afternoon she pur-

chased three pennyworth of vermin poison, partook of it herself, and gave some to the children. She appears to have been almost crazy at the time. She was acquitted on the ground that the medical witness could not state that sufficient poison had been found in the stomach to warrant him in saying that the mixture mentioned had been administered. She was sobbing bitterly during the whole of the trial.

There has been another trial for murder on ship-board. The prisoner was the captain of the American ship *Harkaway*; and the defence was one of justifiable homicide. The principal witness said:—

On the 10th of July I saw the ship *Harkaway* hauling out of the Canning Dock. The men were engaged at the capstan. The steward was on deck drunk, and he was endeavouring to get ashore. The men were endeavouring to prevent him. The steward was endeavouring to get into the cabin, but he did not succeed, for the prisoner pushed him out. He was several times put out. He was pushed out by the mate, and then he fell down. Some of the crew then went to raise him up, and as they were so engaged the bars of the capstan, in going round, knocked them all down. The mate then came over with a belaying pin, and struck several of the crew. The men at the capstan then left the capstan. The mate ran along the deck, and the men followed him, and knocked him down; some of them jumped upon him; and the prisoner came from the cabin with a pistol in his right hand. He went round the house on deck, and fired two shots in the direction of the spot where the men were beating the mate. I then saw him speak to a gentleman on deck, and he gave the prisoner another pistol—a revolver. I said, "Hold on, captain; don't pull another trigger." He then fired another shot. The men were still beating the mate. When I went on board I met the captain (the prisoner), and asked him for the pistol, which he gave me, on informing him of my number. In consequence of the disturbed state of the vessel I gave the pistol to the second mate, who locked it in the cabin. On obtaining assistance I went to the cabin for the pistol. I subsequently saw a man named Lorenzo Cosseu bleeding at the head. I did not see that man strike the mate.

Cross-examined: There have been several frightful confusions on board American ships in the river. There were six or seven men round the mate. One of them had his knees upon the mate's breast.

Other evidence corroborative of the above facts was given, and it was sworn that the prisoner desired the men to leave off or he would shoot them. Inasmuch as they refused, he fired on them to protect the mate's life. His lordship then directed the jury to find a verdict of Not Guilty, which they at once did.

Ovendon, one of the rate-collectors of the parish of St. Clement Danes, has been convicted at the Middlesex sessions of embezzlement, and sentenced to a year's imprisonment, with hard labour. He had applied between £400 and £500 to gambling and horse racing. The Court refused to allow the costs of the prosecution, as the parish authorities had neglected to keep up a just supervision of the accounts, and had endeavoured to recover the money as a debt.

At the same sessions, three women were indicted for stealing a pocket-book, and the sum of 14s 4d., from the person of Thomas Saunders. The prosecutor was an upholsterer by trade, but he described himself as an "amateur phrenologist." It appeared that he had but recently come from the country, and one evening he went to a concert-room in Drury-lane. In the course of the night he fell in conversation with the three prisoners at the bar of a public-house, and having introduced his favourite subject, phrenology, he was requested by the women to manipulate their heads, and to give them the results at which he arrived as to their phrenological development. Being three parts drunk, he did so, and they professed to be so delighted at the accuracy of what he told them as to their characteristics and dispositions, that they insisted on treating him to gin, and he was silly enough to drink so much, that on emerging into the street, the air had such an effect upon him that he lost all consciousness, and recollected nothing that occurred, until he found himself locked up at Bow-street for being drunk. It appeared that the women took the prosecutor round about Lincoln's-inn-fields, and Holmes, a detective officer, having noticed them, watched their proceedings. He deposed to seeing them take money out of the prosecutor's pocket, and his pocket-book was found thrown into the enclosure. The jury found them all three guilty of attempting to rob. Two of the prisoners had been before convicted. The other was also "known." One was the widow of a dancer at the Italian Opera, and was the mother of four children. Mr. Bodkin sentenced them each to one year's hard labour.

Among the latest cases of woman-beating is that of a young Irishman, who had nearly killed his mother. He said it was all "the cursed drink," and was evidently very penitent. He was let off with a month's imprisonment and hard labour.

At the Worship-street police-court, a tradesman was brought up charged with cutting his own throat. He attributed the desperate act to the exasperation of his wife, who had driven him to drink, and then further aggravated him.

At Bow-street, a prisoner who had been remanded on a charge of forgery, was committed for trial upon a second charge, which had been brought to light by the publication of the first examination.

On Monday, in last week, the magistrate of the Lambeth police-court was occupied for upwards of three hours in hearing charges of felony against a shoal of practised pickpockets, brought together from all parts of the metropolis by that annual nuisance—Camberwell fair. The sergeant said it was really quite shocking to see the number of little thieves, some of them mere children, who were clinging about the dresses of the females for the purpose of picking pockets, and observed that amongst the persons apprehended were two or three who were never known to do anything of the sort before, but were tempted to pick pockets by the example of others. One child,

only nine years of age, was handed over to his parents on their promising to correct him soundly; others were let off by a severe reprimand, and one of them a flogging from the gaoler; while the more practised thieves were either remanded or sent to the House of Correction for different periods.

On Thursday a batch of young thieves were brought up before Mr. Elliott. The ages of the prisoners ranged from nine to sixteen, and they had come from all parts of the metropolis to pick pockets at Camberwell Fair. Amongst them were two "nice looking" boys, the one ten and the other eleven years of age. They are the children of a respectable man, who had used every effort to bring them up properly; but, owing to the desertion of her home by their mother, and the necessary absence from his residence of their father, had commenced a course of crime scarcely conceivable in children of such a tender age. They had both been inmates of Wandsworth House of Correction and other prisons, and some time ago, when taken home by their father under a solemn promise of improvement, they, after being treated in the kindest manner, broke open their father's cash-box and carried away fifty sovereigns, every shilling of which they spent. They were found at Camberwell Fair with several articles of property in their possession, which they had evidently stolen. At the station, they were visited by their poor father, nearly broken-hearted by their conduct, and in answer to his entreaties for reformation told him it was useless taking them home or doing anything for them, for they were sure they could not stop with him. The father, under the circumstances, forwarded a request to the magistrate that he would give them the utmost period of imprisonment, and Mr. Elliott committed them to Wandsworth House of Correction for two calendar months each. The other prisoners were committed for different periods. Mr. Elliott animadverted on the shameful nuisance which this fair annually creates. It was not only an intolerable annoyance to the respectable inhabitants of Camberwell and its vicinity, but added some hundreds every year to the already enormous numbers of juvenile thieves, and all this for no other purpose than that of putting a few hundreds of pounds into the pocket of the Lord of the Manor.

The Rev. Dr. Ferguson, Roman Catholic priest, of St Thomas' Chapel, Fulham, has been committed by the Hammersmith magistrate to take his trial at the Central Criminal Court, on the charge of illegally performing the marriage ceremony in the absence of the registrar. Mr. Paynter said it was a very serious offence, and he must have very good bail for the defendant's appearance—two sureties in £400 each, and himself in £800.

Ensign Stover, of the Royal Engineers' Establishment at Brompton, Rochester, has been fined £5 for an assault upon Louisa Peirce. The complainant and two other girls were walking late at night along a causeway, when they passed the defendant and two other officers on the path below. Some words passed between them, and stones were thrown. The girl got down into the path, and Ensign Stover struck her on the face with his fist and walking-stick, calling her also by a very foul epithet. The rev. Chairman of the Bench remarked, that it was a most unmanly thing for soldiers to assault the girls after associating with them.

Miscellaneous News.

It is said that an application will be immediately made for a new trial in the case of Boyle v. Wiseman.

The Judge of the Bloomsbury County Court has decided that cabmen are not liable for the loss of luggage when no negligence on their part can be proved.

The other day, a large stone was found to obstruct the plough in a field at Monkton, near Devizes. On removing it, a chamber was found, containing five skeletons, supposed to have been buried hundreds of years ago.

A proprietary church is said to be in contemplation to be erected near the Palace, to be built of glass and iron, and it is said that the Directors will receive with favour applications for sites for church building purposes.

A notable work is approaching completion at Southampton Docks—the largest graving dock in the world. It will be spacious enough to receive a steamer of 5,000 or 6,000 tons, if necessary. It is constructed principally of brick, and, with the steam-engines and all appurtenances, will cost about £80,000.

The Guild of Literature and Art being now incorporated, has published an address stating the objects of its institution. These are to establish some organization of the literary profession, and to enable authors and artists, on the principles of association and mutual aid, to secure advantages similar to those enjoyed by other societies and brotherhoods.

Mr. Popplewen, a wool-merchant of Hull, was bathing, and got out of his depth. On the body being rescued, apparently dead, it was laid down on the beach, and perseveringly rubbed over with sand, and slapped on the back by two of the bystanders. Many remonstrances were made by the rest, but after a quarter of an hour the two had the satisfaction of seeing the drowned man revive, and he recovered entirely the next day. The Humane Society would hardly endorse this treatment, although the patient did survive it.

It seems that the announcement of the intended removal of the Millbank convicts to Dorchester created quite a panic in the Corporation of that town. Meetings were held; a deputation was sent to Lord Palmerston; there was a talk of memorializing Prince Albert, who is Lord of the Manor of Fordington; but all in vain. A strong party in the town opposed the alarmists; observing that the convicts must be placed somewhere, and a more healthy spot could not be

chosen. However, when the convicts came, although none of them were suffering from choleraic symptoms, several persons quitted the town. It is satisfactory to state that the change of air and quarters has proved beneficial to the convicts.

The following is the official return of the visitors and receipts at the Crystal Palace for the past week:—

At the Doors. Season Tickets. Total.			
Monday	11,861	460	11,321
Tuesday	11,146	743	11,889
Wednesday	10,373	807	11,180
Thursday	9,949	754	10,713
Friday	7,305	792	8,097
Saturday	446	1,876	2,322

56,533

The decision of the court-martial in the case of Lieutenant Perry is not yet given. So great is the interest manifested on behalf of that officer, that a wish has been expressed for a public subscription, to defray the cost of his defence. The *Times* recommends the project, and the Mayor of Windsor, Mr. Bedford, consents to act as treasurer; he states in a letter to the daily papers, that he has already received sums in cheques, bank-notes, post-office orders, and postage stamps. Amongst the contributors are Lord Londesborough £25, Mr. Collett £10 10s., Mr. Busfield Ferrand £5 5s.; a penny subscription from the compositors in Messrs. Stewart and Murray's printing-office, Old Bailey, London, 2s. 8d.; a poor man, 1s.

A somewhat novel appeal, says the *Bucks Advertiser*, was last week made to the inhabitants of Stony Stratford, in consequence of the combination of the bakers to keep up the price of bread. The orator was sent round the town to call upon the inhabitants, now that potatoes were so plentiful and cheap, to abandon as much as possible the use of bread, and thereby force the bakers to reduce their prices, which are at present 1d. and 1½d., higher than most towns and villages around, and the bread moreover, of very inferior quality. It was stated by the orator that the inhabitants of Leighton had adopted and carried out a similar resolution, and that consequently the bakers had twelve hundred loaves thrown upon their hands.

The Earl of Ellesmere very kindly threw open his grounds at Worsley on Saturday to the members of the Lancashire and Cheshire Union of Mechanics' and Literary Institutions, who assembled to the number of about 2,000 from Manchester and about 50 different places around it. Under the management of Dr. Hudson, of the Manchester Athenæum, and of the secretary of the Manchester Mechanics' Institution, a charge was made for the entrance to the grounds, and a profit secured upon the railway tickets, the funds so accruing to be devoted to the purchase of a library. A delightful day was spent, two bands being present on the lawn before Worsley-hall; and the Countess of Ellesmere, Viscount Brackley, and the junior members of the family came outside in the evening to witness the dancing on the terrace.

The annual gathering for promoting the cause of temperance, &c., has been again, by the kindness of Dr. Lee, holden in the Hartwell Park, near Aylesbury. The company assembled there in the two days must have numbered 3,000, or 3,500, who seemed much to enjoy themselves in amusing games, such as cricket, bat and trap, &c. For those who preferred hearing the speakers ample accommodation was made, and several gentlemen addressed the assembly, under the presidency of Dr. Lee; some advocating peace principles, others the vegetarian system, some denouncing all kind of intoxicating drinks, some condemning the use of tobacco or snuff, and others were found advocating the moderate use of drinks; indeed, the platform was perfectly free. About half-past eight a balloon was started, and the band played the National Anthem, which was the signal for departing, and by about ten o'clock the park was closed. The utmost order and good feeling seemed to prevail throughout the day, and all persons appeared to be highly pleased with their day's holiday. On the second day there was not so large an attendance of visitors, but those present enjoyed themselves; refreshment stalls were on the ground, and parties who preferred to take their provisions could find plenty of boiling water at their disposal for making tea.

A record has been kept at the Marylebone Free Library, in Gloucester-place, New-road, of the books used by the visitors during the last six months, and forms an interesting index of the reading tastes of those who are in the habit of frequenting a Free Library. During the short period of its existence, the Marylebone Free Library has received no less than 17,397 visits, and issued 13,163 volumes. The following is a statement of the various deliveries of books:—Strickland's Queen's of England, 67; Boswell's Johnson, 54; Franklin's Memoirs, 34; Chambers' Journal, 476; Chambers' Miscellany, 145; Naval and Military Sketch Book, 144; Fireside Journal, 86; Working Man's Friend, 78; Half Hours with the Best Authors, 170; Colonies of Australia, 77; Russell's Modern Europe, 50; Thiers' French Revolution, 147; Bancroft's America, 62; Illustrated London News, 698; Thackeray's Pendennis, 156; London Journal, 918; Penny Cyclopædia, 153; Chemistry, 45; Rudiments of Painting, 56; Steam Engine, 30; Handbook of London, 68; Pickering's Races of Men, 37; Bacon's Works, 33; Humboldt's Cosmos, 39; Thorp's Yule Tide Stories, 119; Shipwrecks of the Royal Navy, 101; Valentine Vox, 242; Uncle Tom's Cabin, 147; Collection of Travels 126; Gulliver's Travels, 42; Southey's English Admirals, 32; McCulloch's Geographical Dictionary, 59; Life of Bonaparte, 150; Lever's Jack Hinton, 128; Lever's Tom Burke, 112; Life of Nelson, 150; Life of Wellington, 42; Layard's Nineveh, 95; Goldsmith's Animated Nature, 136; Macaulay's History of England, 178; Hume and

Smollett's ditto, 91; Grote's Greece, 137; Goldsmith's Greece, 40; Milton's Poems, 49; Byron's Poems, 98; Chaucer's Canterbury Tales, 39; Hood's Poems, 30; Shakespeare's plays, 152; Old Curiosity Shop, 113; Barnaby Rudge, 155; Bleak House, 291; Pickwick Papers, 206; Nicholas Nickleby, 190; Martin Chuzzlewit, 77; Oliver Twist, 225; David Copperfield, 139; Christmas Books, 71; Scott's Ivanhoe, 125; Scott's Waverley, 57; Scott's Pirate, 110; Scott's Rob Roy, 105; Scott's Talisman, 48; Arabian Nights, 561; Don Quixote, 177; Robinson Crusoe, 318; Bulwer's Paul Clifford, 140; Bulwer's Pelham, 115; Bulwer's My Novel, 55; Bulwer's Caxtons, 68.

Literature.

ADDITIONS TO THE WAR LITERATURE.

Of some half-dozen paper-covered volumes on our table, originated by the great political emergency of the day,—two belong to that very useful series of shilling books, "The Traveller's Library" (Longman and Co.). No. 63—*Schamyl, the Sultan, Warrior, and Prophet*—is professedly a translation by Mr. Lascelles Wrexall, from the German of Wagner and Bodenstadt. It seems to be, however, rather a compilation than a translation; and, notwithstanding the author's modest self-depreciation, is extremely well done. As a cheap edition of Dr. Wagner's book has been some time in circulation, the most striking passages of Schamyl's story are already familiar to English readers.—No. 64 is a reproduction from McCulloch's Geographical Dictionary of the articles *Russia and Turkey*. As we had occasion to dig into those articles twelve months ago, when the flood of writing on the Eastern question was only heralded by drops, we can depose to their original value; and as Mr. McCulloch has used the little of really novel information contributed by recent writers, to fill up his outlines where too meagre, and to correct his statements where proved defective, his pages may be consulted with supreme advantage.

"*The Serf and the Cossack*" is a short sketch of the condition of the Russian people, by Mr. Francis Marx; who is known as the editor of the famous "Portfolio," and proves his continued adherence to the party of which that publication was the creator, by making Haxthausen and others testify to the internal weakness of Russia, and warning his countrymen that their diplomacy works in the dark for Russia's external strength.

In the same spirit is written *The Coming Peace*,—by Mr. J. Reynell Morell, whose industry is sustained by his enthusiasm, and whose pen grows more fervid at every fresh effort. He tells over again the story of Russian and Austrian crime—points out its natural consummation in the partition of Turkey—and argues that there is danger of that result from the war undertaken to avert it. With unaccountable inconsistency, he would at once compel Russia to restore to the Poles their independence, and the Kingdom of Greece to reunite itself with Turkey; and whilst contending that the Peace Society policy involves present and proximate bloodshed illimitable, prognosticates a succeeding era of "millenarian" pacification.

The Peoples of Europe, and the War in the East, by J. W. Jackson, Esq., is a reprint from the *Edinburgh News*. It is professedly an application of ethnological facts to the solution of political problems—really, the employment of ethnological fancies in a fashion that would greatly complicate those problems. We believe, of course, in distinctions of race, and consequent distinctions of "mission;" and we have some faith in future uses to humanity of its Saxon element. But our author, writing a sonorous style that is very likely to have deafened him to the voice of sober probability, will have it that "the new Jerusalem will be London"—that "from Waterloo to the present time, the imperialising proclivities of the world have been focalising upon Britain"—and that from this point, the flood of civilization "will turn its fructifying waters over the moral and physical deserts of the East." "man in the maturity of his strength returning to the cradle of his race." Is it not as likely, if man is to return to the plains of Shinar, he will complete the circle by going over the continent of America, and so stepping upon the Asiatic shore, perhaps making a *detour* to Australia? In working out his theory to this "summation," we cheerfully acknowledge, Mr. Jackson employs a comprehensive knowledge of European history, ethnology, and politics,—a pregnant imagination,—and a warm human sympathy, very much to the advantage of his readers.

The last book on our list—*Dangers to England of the Alliance with the Men of the Coup D'Etat*, by Victor Schoelcher,—we approach with a respectful reluctance, and shall dismiss with a brevity by no means indicative of our estimate of its author. It is the cry of a patriot in exile—of the proscribed representative of a people all whose noblest characteristics may be said to be under proscription—of a man much wronged in himself and in his country, and who sees his oppressor escaping even the vengeance of reprobation. M. Schoelcher's previous writings were more than sufficient

to fasten on Louis Napoleon the blackest of public crimes,—but neither the success of the crime, its absolution by law, the obliviousness of Europe, nor the gratitude of a refugee to his protectors, render superfluous this reproduction of evidence. The book is a protest and a warning. The protest he had a right to make—and we are bound to listen. But the warning is scarcely justified by the grounds laid down. That the Napoleonists are unprincipled, and therefore should not be trusted—that their sympathies are absolutist, and therefore their hands should be watched—we have no objection that our countrymen should be reminded. But our author's fourth proposition,—that "it is undoubtedly with the D cembriests, and not with France, that the alliance is made," we do not admit. And his sixth proposition,—that "Great Britain will be betrayed by the D cembriests"—leans upon a contingency it must be our business to destroy:—

"Nicholas acknowledges that he has nothing to hope from England, whose people hissed him formerly, whose ministers at present overwhelm him scornfully with the most pungent truths, whose newspapers set him under even a Louis Napoleon. It has been seen by his intimate correspondence, that after all he has no absolute antipathy for the *parvenu* of the D cembriades. After the first reverse, he will propose him again to agree together for 'maintaining order.' The other, seduced by the golden bridge which Nicholas will not fail to erect for him, will accept. He will sacrifice his present ally as the uncle sacrificed Poland, which had shed for him the purest blood;—like uncle, like nephew. It is but too notorious that the Elysean generals are all venal characters. A few handsome endowments will gain them over to the Cossack projects.—Dishonesty has taken refuge into the camps. Cossacks and pretorians are twins.—In virtue of the absurd doctrine of passive obedience, the French army will perform, as they did in December, whatever they are bid; and the two C sars, with their pretorians and Cossacks, will turn back against England, dragging along with them the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Austria, and the other absolutist powers of Europe. They will form together the *Holy Alliance of Order*."

"And it will so happen, because it will be in harmony with the dictates of their common interest, because the chief fountain-head of disorder (December and its organs have made no secret of this) is, according to their views, *parliamentarism*, whose stronghold England is. It will so happen, because, excepting Queen Victoria, there is not now one socialist emperor, one king by right divine, one constitutional prince, one reigning grand duke, more or less petty, who does not pant after absolutism, and does not possess bayonets sharpened on the grindstone of passive obedience. It will so happen, because England is the only European obstacle to their wishes, the only country on this hemisphere that enjoys a free press always prepared to blight despotism, a free tribune, whence truth can be elicited, and a hearth, generously opened, where the victims, escaped from every tyranny, find a safe shelter. It will so happen, at length, because it is in the logic of men and events."

"See already, now that the hour of earnest hostilities is come, behold Austria and Prussia, which were relied upon, declaring their neutrality! Moreover, the secret intercourse of autographs has begun between the young hanger of Austria and the slaughterer of France. What kind of mischief can that be which is concocted therein?"

Austria having now formally abandoned her neutrality, the "logic of men and events" must be held to be so far adverse to our author's ugly-looking proposition. But we, who have so little faith in the good intentions of Austria, or in the present possibility of good to Europe from the war, can even thank him for a caution conceived, we believe, in philanthropy as well as patriotism.

The Common Sense of Cholera. By a PRACTICAL PRACTITIONER. London: John Churchill.

THIS little pamphlet, though rather affectedly written, is, at the present time, worthy of general attention. It first attempts to answer the question, What is the disease [cholera]? It maintains that the agent producing the action or disease, though little known, is about as well known as that of any other disease; that vitiated vital conditions furnish the materials on which it acts; and that the disease itself is essentially a hemorrhage,—slow in its beginnings, but rapid in its progress,—of which the seat is the intestinal capillaries,—and its consistence serum with lymph. In answering the second question, What is the cure?—the writer confesses that it is doubtful whether it be possible to intercept the agent; but contend that it is practicable to suppress or dispose the material (vitiated vital conditions) by the usual sanitary and sanatory measures. The action and pre-action of the disease are held to be remediable, by measures conformed to the general principles of medicine, and not by any nostrum or specific whatever. Three points are noted as belonging to the process of cure: to suppress hemorrhage (internal capillary drainage of colourless blood) by restoring normal capillary action; to rally from syncope; and to moderate re-action. In the earlier stages of the disease—indigestion, with bleeding, or diarrh a—the remedies suggested and defended are, cold affusion to the back, rest in a horizontal position, and doses of calomel periodically till a thoroughly bilious stool is obtained; and in the advanced stage, still *calomel* as the chief means, with the use of chloroform to mitigate pain and to produce rest; but *opium*, at any stage of the disease, the author decidedly and absolutely rejects.—There is

really a great deal of "common sense" in this little work; and, although in cholera times few persons will be willing to prescribe for their own ailments, but rather will seek medical aid on the first appearance of symptoms indicating any possible choleraic affection, it is yet likely that many may be directed by such a work to the successful preservation of the healthy tone of both body and mind, which will furnish no materials that the mysterious spark of cholera can inflame. The influence of the work is morally excellent;—it awakens confidence; excites cheerfulness; reduces the vague terrors of the haunting foe to two or three comprehensible dangers, that wisdom and prudence may more or less surely avert; and teaches that the calmness of heart which only trust in God can give, and the mental health and vigour which only thoughtfulness and self-control can bring, are essential, equally with an observance of the laws of bodily health, to the due vital conditions which can resist, and often render powerless, the disturbing forces hovering around. We see we have omitted to state, that the author relies on friction, the warm bath, &c., as subsidiaries in treatment; and approves gentle alcoholic stimulants in the pre-action, but not at a later stage of the disease: but, as to camphor, ether, &c., simply recommends that they be consigned to the hair-dresser on such an occasion as the present—a recommendation in which, as our readers know, we by no means join.

Scenes from the Life of St. Peter; or, some time a Fisherman of Galilee, afterwards an Apostle of Christ. A Course of Lectures. By the Rev. DANIEL WEST. London: Alexander Heylin.

We have given this title in full, as it indicates the quality of the volume. The affectation and absurdity of placing on the title-page of a work on the Life of Peter, the words "some time a fisherman of Galilee," &c., could hardly be exceeded. These lectures are published at "the request of friends"—a very unwise request, very unwisely complied with: for although they might be very "interesting and edifying to his hearers," (as the author tells us,) they are, at the best, only respectable week-evening addresses, and have no intellectual characteristics that warrant the attempt to convert such desultory talk into a piece of literature. These lectures contain, amongst much that is doubtful, much that is true and good; but so ought all pulpit addresses, surely, and without thereby becoming entitled to publication.

Final Discourses at Argyle Chapel, Bath, by the late Rev. WILLIAM JAY. London: A. Hall and Co.

THE editor of this volume, Mr. Thomas Jay Wren, states that the sermons it contains were reported with the preacher's knowledge and sanction, accompanied by a permission to publish them after his death. They form an interesting final memorial of a long ministry, of an unexampled popularity and remarkable usefulness. They have all Mr. Jay's peculiar qualities—evangelical sentiment, fervour and unction, pith and quaintness. Remembering that the preacher was above eighty years of age when these discourses were delivered, they are very remarkable productions, and will be read with much feeling by the people to whom they were addressed. Mr. Jay, through all his ministry, spoke to quite another order of minds than that which hung enraptured on the lips of Chalmers or Hall, and his published sermons will always be books for a class: but to that class the fruits of a ripe old age contained in this volume will scarcely be less precious than anything that has preceded them.

Tales of Ireland and the Irish. By J. G. MACWALTER, F.R.S.L. London: J. F. Shaw.

THE almost worn-out materials out of which these stories are constructed, somewhat disincite us to examine the workmanship employed on them; and we are unable, so far as we have looked at them, to see any traces of the real artist either in the design or execution. They display knowledge of certain phases of Irish life, and something of cleverness in catching characteristic points; but they are written in a lofty, pretentious, verbose manner, and possess no charm either of novelty of subject, or of original feeling with which an old subject is re-invested. The author's lengthy introduction, in explanation of the purposes of his three tales, is almost a "caution" not to proceed further; but, to be just to him, is the worst part of the book.

The *New York Inquirer* relates a story illustrative of social life in the far West:—A singular exchange of courtesies took place, a short time since, between Judge Pepper, of the seventh Judicial District of Tennessee, and Governor Johnson, of the same State. Judge Pepper, who was a blacksmith, presented to Governor Johnson, a fire-shovel, made by the Judge's own hands. The Governor accepted the present, and, being a tailor by trade, returned the compliment by cutting and making with his own hands a coat, which he presented to the Judge.

Cleanings.

The first folio "Shakspeare," of 1623, has just been sold by auction for £250.

Mr. Burnard's statue of Ebenezer Elliot is completed, and about to be erected in Sheffield.

The authoress of "Mary Barton" is about to publish a new work of fiction in *Household Words*, entitled "North and South."

In the ballot-box alone, says Douglas Jerrold, is the pill to be found that shall send to a long long sleep the briber and the bribed.

The Religious Tract Society advertises a series of tracts written by real working men and women, a plan calculated to do good service among the poor.

The original autograph of Gray's "Elegy" was sold last week, at Messrs. Sotheby's rooms for £131. The manuscript of the "Long Story" brought £25.

"Queechy" and the "Wide, Wide World" (*Le Paste Monde*) have been put in a French garb, and are extensively read by our neighbours and "allies."

A sailor, unable to read, lately offering himself for the navy, produced as his character a discharge from an infirmary in which he had been treated for *delirium tremens*.

An Irish editor, prosecuted for a libel on Gavazzi, has acknowledged his error, pleading in apology that the article was written by his son while in a state of intoxication!

Adhesive postage stamps are now in general use in most of our own colonies and possessions, and the great commercial countries. In India the postage stamps have just been brought into use.

An American paper states that a Mr. Bingham, of St. Johnsbury, lived two hours after his neck had been broken by an enraged horse. The whole frame except the head was paralyzed, but respiration was continued for two hours, the diaphragm alone moving.

On the walls of Keswick, Cumberland, there is a playbill with the following announcement at the head: "Notice. In consequence of the annual meeting in aid of the Church Missionary Society, there will be no performance this evening. Tuesday, August 26."

The editor of a Yankee paper, retorting a charge of personal ugliness, against a contemporary, says:—"We are credibly informed that, after the birth of Harvey, none but handsome babies were born for several years; all the ugly material in the universe was used up in his creation."

"A great admirer of Avon's Bard," having asked the *Boston Evening Gazette* where the following passage is to be found, "Is that a † that I C B 4 me?" is informed by our Yankee contemporary that it may be found in Macbeth, whose murderous † put a † to Duncan.

An American paper gives a specimen of popular "Biblical Criticism."—"George Smith, do you recollect the story of David and Goliath?" "Yes, sir; David was a tavern-keeper, and Goliath was an intemperate man." "Who told you that?" "Nobody; I read it; and it said that David fixed a sling for Goliath, and Goliath got slewed with it."

They are very go-ahead people in Australia. A person saw a man lying on the beach at St. Kilda; forthwith he informed the coroner that a dead body had been washed ashore; a jury was summoned, and they went to examine the corpse. On turning it over, the defunct awoke, and complained that it was hard a fellow could n't have a little sleep in peace.

The *Portland Advertiser*, United States, in alluding to the English description of the dresses worn at the Queen's reception, says they are as unintelligible as though they said, "she wore an exquisite hyphalutin on her head, while her train was composed of transparent folderol, and her petticoat of crambambuli flounced with Brussels three-ply of A No. 1."

The *Detroit Advertiser* says:—"Quite a large proportion of the ladies in this city make their own boots. When visiting a lady of the *ton*, it is a very common thing to find her busy with last, awl, waxed ends, pincers, and all the etceteras which compose the kit of the boot-maker. Two or three pairs of boots may be made in a day, and about two dollars husbanded on each pair."

Mr. Seeman, the naturalist of Kellett's arctic expedition, states a curious fact respecting the condition of the vegetable world during the long day of the arctic summer. Although the sun never sets while it lasts, plants make no mistake about the time when, if it be not night, it ought to be, but regularly as the evening hours approach, and when a midnight sun is several degrees above the horizon, droop their leaves and sleep, even as they do at sunset in more favoured climes. "If man," observes Mr. Seeman, "should ever reach the pole, and be undecided which way to turn when his compass has become sluggish, his timepiece out of order, the plants which he may happen to meet will show him the way; their sleeping leaves tell him that midnight is at hand, and that at that time the sun is standing in the north."

Some interesting experiments in electric-telegraphy without the aid of submarine wires have just been made at Portsmouth. The place selected for the experiments was the Mill-dam at its widest part, and where it is some 500 feet across. Two portions of the apparatus were placed on the opposite sides of the Mill-dam, and directly facing each other. An electric wire from each was submerged on their respective sides of the water, and terminating in a plate constructed for the purpose, and several messages were actually conveyed across, or rather through, the entire width of the Mill-dam with accuracy and instantaneous rapidity. There appears every possibility that this could be done as easily with regard to the British Channel as the Mill-dam at Portsmouth. The inventor is a gentleman of scientific attainments, residing at Edinburgh.

BIRTHS.

August 23rd, at Ballarens, county Londonderry, the wife of Sir FREDERICK WILLIAM HYGATE, Bart., of a son and heir.
August 24th, at Needham Market, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. AARON DUFFY, of a son.
August 26th, at Birmingham, the wife of J. A. BALLENT, of a daughter.
August 27th, the wife of the Rev. B. WILLIAMS, Dowlais, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

August 6th, at Schwelm, in Prussia, by the Rev. W. J. Schroeder, the Rev. J. H. MILLARD, B.A., of Huntingdon, to AMELIA, second daughter of the late Rev. W. WRIGHT.
August 16th, at Beachampton, by the Rev. R. N. Russell, GEORGE BUDD, M.D., F.R.S., Professor of Medicine, in King's College, London, and Fellow of Caius College, Cambridge, to LOUISA MATILDA, youngest daughter of THOMAS RUSSELL, M.D., Toulouse.

August 21st, at Great Waltham, Essex, by Rev. J. H. Dyer, Mr. VINCENT SNOOK, of Hammermith, to SARAH ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of the late Mr. RICHARD BRIGHT, of Mabb's Farm, of the former place.

August 23rd, by the Rev. John Davies, of the Old Gravel Pits Chapel, Hackney, Rev. ALEXANDER MURRAY, of Peterborough, to ELIZA, eldest daughter of JAMES CARTER, Esq., of Upper Homerton, Middlesex.

August 23rd, at Albion Chapel, Hull, by the Rev. Ebenezer Morley, of Brentford, WILLIAM PETER M'BRIDE, Esq., to LUCY BODEN, fourth daughter of Mrs. BODEN, of Beverley-road, and grand-daughter of the late JOHN THORNTON, Esq., all of that town.

August 24th, at Norley Chapel, Plymouth, by the Rev. Eliezer Jones, the Rev. W. HILL, of Beeralston, Devon, to Miss EADIE, of Plymouth.

August 24th, at Harpole, by the Rev. J. Field, rector of Braybrooke, the Hon. CHARLES W. W. FITZWILLIAM, youngest son of Earl FITZWILLIAM, to ANNE, youngest daughter of the late Hon. and Rev. T. L. DUNDAS.

August 28th, at Feniton Chapel, by the Rev. W. Evans Foote, Mr. EDWARD BISHOP, to Miss CAROLINE PAUL, both of Honiton.

August 28th, at the Countess of Huntingdon's Chapel, Gloucester, by the Rev. T. Roberts, Mr. ARTHUR BETTERIDGE, of Aylesford, Kent, to MARGARET, daughter of the late Mr. JOHN BUCKINGHAM, of the above city.

DEATHS.

August 6th, Mrs. SARAH KENT MILLARD, the beloved wife of Mr. T. B. MILLARD, carrier, of Andover, Hants.

August 15th, the Rev. THOMAS SLATTERY, formerly an Agent of the London Missionary Society to Samoa, South Seas, and latterly pastor of the Independent Church, Paignton, South Devon.

August 21st, ELIZA, wife of Mr. GEORGE REED, of Mare-street, Hackney.

August 21st, at Sioley-house, Norfolk, FRANCES MARIA, relict of the Rev. B. CUBITT, and sister of the late HENRY KIRKE WHITE.

August 22nd, at Harrowgate, in the 55th year of his age, RALPH ANTHONY THICKNESSE, Esq., of Beech-hill, Wigan, Member for Wigan, and Deputy-Lieutenant for the County of Lancaster.

August 23rd, in Upper Thames-street, Mr. RICHARD CLARK, for more than thirty years a faithful servant in the firm of Deane, Dray, and Co., King William-street, London-bridge.

August 24th, at Margate, in the 10th year of her age, CHARLOTTE BLUNDELL, fourth daughter of Lord and Lady MARCUS HILL.

August 24th, at Waterloo, Lancashire, drowned by the advancing tide, GEORGE MEIGH, only son of W. PEKE, Esq., jun., of Park-hill, Clapham, aged 2 years and 5 months.

August 24th, at Portsea, at the residence of his son-in-law, aged 78, JAMES TAPLIN, Esq., late of H.M. Dockyard, Portsmouth. He was a member of the Congregational Church, King-street, forty-nine years, and twenty-seven years a deacon of the same church.

August 25th, at his residence, Finsbury-square, JOHN WILKS Esq., in his 80th year.

August 25th, at Forty-hill, Enfield, MARY, widow of the late STEPHEN CHILD, Esq., in the 83rd year of her age.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CRY, Tuesday evening.

Under the influence mainly of the very favourable harvest weather, and the encouraging reports of the crops, coupled with the favourable news from the seat of war, the funds have been steadily advancing for some days past. The decline in the price of wheat to the extent of 6s. to 8s. on Monday contributed further to the result. The discount market is very easy. Present quotations for Consols are 94½ 94½ for money and 94½ 94½ for the 13th Sept. In Reduced there were bargains at 94½ 95, and they are now ½ lower. The 3½ per Cents., after dealings up to 95½, are now 95½ 95½. Bank Stock is higher, having gone up to 210½. India Bonds are also 1s. higher, having been dealt in to day at 3s. to 6s. prem.; and Exchequer Bills have recovered, and are par to 2s. prem. Exchequer Bonds of 1859, 98½.

There has been rather more business doing in Foreign Bonds. Brazilian 5 per Cents. keep steady at 101. Danish 5 per Cents. 103. Mexican, 24½ for Money, and ½ per cent. lower for the next settling day. Peruvian Bonds are heavy; the 4½ per Cents. at 71, and the 3 per Cents. at 52. Russian 5 per Cents. keep above par at 101½, Spanish were dealt in at 36½ 37; the Certificates at 4½ per cent. Turkish Scrip has ranged between 5½ and 5½ prem. Scrip is to be ready on Thursday, and the notice to take the additional 1,000,000l at 80 will, it is said, be given to the present subscribers next week. Swedish Bonds have improved to 87. Dutch Stocks are well supported; the 4 per Cents. at 94, and the 2½ at 62½.

The arrivals of specie during last week were limited to about £250,000, chiefly from New York. The shipments were principally to the East, and have reached about £400,000, including £215,000 of silver for China.

The reports of the trade of the manufacturing towns during the past week show no alteration of importance. Prices at Manchester have been heavy in consequence of a declining tendency at Liverpool, from the prospects of an early and full cotton crop in the United States, while the stock on hand on this side is larger than at the corresponding period of 1853. At Birmingham the demand for manufactured iron continues steady, although there is not the oversupply of orders that was lately observable. In the gun trade the greatest activity is excited by the large and immediate requirements of the Government. The Nottingham report describes an excellent business, owing to the impulse to the home demand by the promise of the harvest, and the easier state of the money-market. In the woollen districts also employ-

ment is general, and the lowness of stocks is likely to cause the slightest increase of demand to be followed by a corresponding advance in prices. The Irish linen-markets are unchanged, but stocks are large, and there has been an absence of animation.

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 19th day of August, 1854.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

£	£
Notes issued . . . 27,002,755	Government Debt . . . 11,015,100
	Other Securities . . . 2,984,900
	Gold Coin & Bullion . . . 13,002,755
	Silver Bullion . . . —
£27,002,755	£27,002,755

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

£	£
Proprietors' Capital . . . 14,553,000	Government Securities . . . (including Dead Weight Annuity) . . . 11,030,873
Rest . . . 3,450,375	Other Securities . . . 14,740,797
Public Deposits . . . 3,891,195	Notes . . . 6,879,820
Other Deposits . . . 10,380,618	Gold and Silver Coin . . . 698,537
Seven Day and other Bills . . . 1,074,839	
£23,350,027	£23,350,027

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Dated the 24th day of August, 1854.

Friday, August 25th, 1854.

The "Gazette" contains notices that the following places have been duly registered for the solemnization of marriages therein:—The Tabernacle, Llanvaches, Monmouthshire. Queen's-road Chapel, Queen's-road, Haggerstone. Wesleyan Chapel, Kilkhampton, Cornwall. Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Sevenoaks, Kent.

CHAPLIN, J., and WIGLEY, R., Leicester, curriers, September 5, October 2; solicitor, Mr. Hodgson.

CLARKE, J., Belvedere-road, Lambeth, butcher, September 6, October 6; solicitor, Mr. Pearce, Giltspur-street.

COLE, J. W., Birch-lane, merchant, September 6, October 6; solicitors, Messrs. Linklater, Sise-lane, Bucklersbury.

DAY, N. M., and TURNER, J., Bunhill-row, machine makers, September 7, October 11; solicitor, Mr. West, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house.

FLEXMAN, W., jun., High-street, Kensington, corn merchant, September 6, October 3; solicitors, Messrs. Linklater, Sise-lane, Bucklersbury.

FOX, H. B., Liverpool, metal broker, September 4 and 27; solicitors, Messrs. Anderson and Collins, Liverpool.

GROVE, C., Birmingham, licensed victualler, September 4, October 2; solicitors, Mr. Payne, and Mr. Hodgson, Birmingham.

HEWNE, C., St. Benet's-place, Gracechurch-street, broker, September 6, October 6; solicitor, Mr. Burrell, White Hart-court, Lombard-street.

HORTON, S., Portman-place, Edgware-road, builder, September 11, October 14; solicitors, Messrs. Linklater, Sise-lane, Bucklersbury.

HUNTER, A., late of Woodstock and Oxford, draper, September 2, October 9; solicitor, Mr. Billing, King-street, Cheapside.

MILNER, J., Devonshire-street, Islington, stockbroker, September 4, October 13; solicitors, Messrs. Lawrance, Plews, and Boyer, Old Jewry-chambers.

NEBBITT, J., Albion-place, Blackfriars-bridge, mantle manufacturer, September 4, October 13; solicitor, Mr. Jones, Sise-lane.

ROBINSON, J., Nantwich, Cheshire, brasier, September 17 and 29; solicitor, Mr. Reece, Birmingham.

VINCENT, W. A., Wolverhampton, printer, September 6, October 11; solicitors, Mr. Bolton, Wolverhampton; and Messrs. Wright, Birmingham.

WALLER, W., jun., Chesterfield, ironfounder, September 9, October 14; solicitor, Mr. Fennell, Sheffield.

WATERSON, J. P., Alexander-terrace, Westbourne-park-road, builder, September 6, October 6; solicitor, Mr. Chauntler, Gray's-inn-square.

WEBB, G., Shoreditch, cheesemonger, September 6, October 6; solicitors, Messrs. Ashurst, Waller, and Morris, Old Jewry.

WHITING, J. J., Cambridge, apothecary, September 4, October 13; solicitor Mr. Wilkin, Furnival's-inn.

WRIGHT, J., Rood-lane, shipowner, September 6, October 12; solicitor, Mr. Wilkin, Furnival's-inn.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

MARIANSKI, D. O., Hamilton, travelling merchant, September 5.

Tuesday, August 29.

The "Gazette" contains a notice that the following place has been duly registered for the solemnization of marriages therein:—Trewachmal Chapel, Trewachmal, Anglesy.

MARTIN, J., Maidstone, September 7, October 20; solicitor, Mr. Hughes, St. Swithun's-lane, City.

HARRIS DE RUSSETT, G., Birch-lane, City, merchant, September 7, October 20; solicitor, Mr. Elmalle, Moorgate-street, City.

LEVET, C., Ely, Cambridgeshire, ironmonger, September 8, October 13; solicitors, Messrs. Reece and Blyth, Serjeant's-inn, Fleet-street.

LORD, C., Fleet-street, City, tailor, September 7, October 20; solicitor, Mr. Stroughill, Coleman-street, City.

RATHBONE, J. E., Thredneedle-street and Moorgate-street, City, dealer in mining shares, September 14, October 13; solicitor, Mr. Webb, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

SVITER, S., Brierley-hill, Staffordshire, ironfounder, September 15 and 29; solicitors, Messrs. Wright, Birmingham.

RAND, J., Longton, Staffordshire, grocer, September 9 and 29; solicitors, Messrs. Clarke, Longton, and Motteram and Knight, Birmingham.

PAIGE, P., Torquay, Devonshire, lodging-house keeper, September 7, October 5; solicitor, Mr. Stogdon, Exeter.

DAUDISON, J., Huddersfield, Yorkshire, wine merchant, September 11, October 13; solicitors, Messrs. Sykes, Huddersfield, and Bond and Barwick, Leeds.

STEELE, R., Sheffield, grocer, September 9, October 14; solicitor, Mr. Fennell, Sheffield.

LAWRENCESON, J., Blackpool, Lancashire, innkeeper, September 14, October 5; solicitor, Mr. Richardson, Bolton-le-Moors.

WHITE, J., Ormskirk, Lancashire, builder, September 12, October 2; solicitors, Mr. Forshaw, Liverpool; and Mr. Welsby, Ormskirk.

GRAHAM, W., Blackburn, Lancashire, draper, September 12, October 3; solicitors, Messrs. Cobbett and Wheeler, Manchester; and Mr. Backhouse, Blackburn.

LIGHTFOOT, T., Stockport, Cheshire, grocer, September 8 and 29; solicitors, Messrs. Bolton and Co., Austinfriars, City; and Mr. Partington, Manchester.

FARRELL, P., and GRIFFITHS, J., Broughton, Lancashire, builders, September 8, October 4; solicitors, Mr. Blair, Manchester; and Mr. Parry, Manchester.

HOLLINS, W., Manchester, commission merchant, September 13, October 4; solicitors, Messrs. Atkinson and Co., Manchester.

RUSLING, G., Manchester, licensed victualler, September 12, October 3; solicitors, Mr. Bower, Tokenhouse-yard, Lothbury; Messrs. Jaques and Co., Ely-place City; Mr. Boote, Manchester; and Mr. Elton, Manchester.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

JAMIESON, W., Glasgow and Paisley, stock broker, September 7.

M'ILLAN, S., Kilmarnock, calico printer, September 9.

Markets.

MARK LANE, Monday, 28th August 1854.

We had some quantity of new English Wheat at Market this morning, the largest part from Kent, the quality generally satisfactory, and the condition improved. For red from 57s. to 59s. ½ qr., and for white from 60s. to 64s. ½ qr. was made, being a reduction of 6s. to 8s. ½ qr. upon the quotations of this day week. In old Wheat and foreign a limited business was done at 3s. to 4s. ½ qr. under last Monday's prices. The Millers reduced the top price of Flour 5s. ½ sack, and the sale of American was slow, although offered 1s. ½ barrel cheaper. Barley 1s., and White Peas 4s. ½ qr. lower. Beans without material alteration. We had a fair arrival of Oats, and prices declined 1s. ½ qr. The weather continues to be fine.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat—	s. s.	Wheat—	s. s.
Essex and Kent, Red 56 to 64	58 66	Dantzic	64 to 70
Ditto White	58 66	Konigsberg, Red . . .	58 64
Linc., Norfolk, & Yorkshire Red	— —	Pomeranian, Red . . .	60 66
Northumb. & Scotch . .	— —	Rostock	60 66
Rye	— —	Danish & Holstein . .	58 62
Barley malting (new) 26	28	East Friesland . . .	54 56
Distilling	26 28	Petersburg	44 50
Malt (pale)	60 70	Riga and Archangel 40	42
Beans, Mazagan	36 44	Polish Odessa	52 56
Ticks	— —	Marianopol	56 58
Harrow	— —	Taganrog	46 48
Pigeon	— —	Egyptian	36 38
Peas, White	42 44	American (U.S.) . . .	62 66
Grey	36 42	Barley Pomeranian . .	25 28
Maple	36 42	Konigsberg	32 34
Boilers	44 46	Danish	26 28
Tares (English)	34 44	East Friesland . . .	22 24
Foreign	34 44	Egyptian	20 22
Oats (English feed) 25	30	Odessa	20 22
Flour, town made, per	— —	Beans—	— —
Sack, of 280 lbs. . . .	40 55	Horse	38 42
Linseed, English	58 60	Pigeon	42 44
Baltic	60 62	Egyptian	30 32
Black Sea	62 64	Peas, White	40 46
Hempseed	34 40	Oats—	— —
Canaryseed	44 50	Dutch	21 27
Cloverseed per cwt. of	— —	Jahde	21 27
112 lbs. English	48 52	Danish	20 25
German	40 60	Danish yellow feed .	24 27
French	40 60	Swedish	23 25
American	40 42	Petersburg	20 24
Linseed Cake £13 10 to £14	— —	Flour, per bar. of 196 lbs.	— —
Rape Cake £5 10 to £6 per ton	— —	New York	29 31
Rapeseed £29 to £30 per last	— —	Spanish per sack . . .	45 47
	— —	Caraway Seed	32 34

BUTCHERS' MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, August 28.

The show of foreign stock in to-day's market was rather extensive, but in very middling condition. From our own grazing districts we received a full average number of beasts, but their general weight and quality were inferior. Owing to their extreme scarcity, the prime Scots sold steadily at last Monday's prices, viz., 4s. 10d. to fully 5s. per 8lbs.; but all other breeds met a dull inquiry at, in most instances, a decline in the quotations of 2d. per 8lbs. A large portion of the supply was composed of "jobbed" beasts. The arrivals of beasts from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire, amounted to 2,100 short-horns. From other parts of England 400 of various breeds; and from Scotland, 21 horned and polled Scots. We were tolerably well, but not to say heavily supplied with sheep; but the majority of the supply was inferior. Downs and half-breeds moved off steadily at all prices, but other breeds met a dull inquiry on former terms. Prime lambs were scarce, and quite as dear as last week. Otherwise the lamb trade was dull, at barely late rates. Although the show of calves was very moderate, the real trade was in a sluggish state, at barely the late decline in value. The top figure was 4s. 4d. per 8lbs. Pigs, the supply of which was very moderate, moved off heavily on former terms.

Per 8lbs. to sink the offal.

Coarse and inferior	s. d. s. d.	Prime coarse wool-	s. d. s. d.
Beasts	3 2 3 4	led Sheep	4 2 4 8
Second quality do. . .	3 6 3 10	Prime South Down	— —
Prime large Oxen . . .	4 0 4 8	Sheep	4 10 5 0
Prime Scots, &c. . . .	4 10 5 0	Large coarse Calves 3	0 3 8
Coarse and inferior	— —	Prime small do. . . .	3 10 4 4
Sheep	3 6 3 8	Large Hogs	3 0 4 2
Second quality do. . .	3 10 4 0	Neat small Porkers 4	4 4 8
	— —	Lambs 4s. 2d. to 5s. 6d.	— —

Suckling Calves, 22s. to 29s.; and quarter-old store Pigs, 21s. to 28s. each.

NEWGATE and LEADENHALL, Monday, August 28.

For the time of year, these markets are well supplied with each kind of meat; but a large portion of it is in very middling condition. The business doing is by no means extensive, yet prices rule very high, except for Veal. The following are present rates:—

Per 8lbs. by the carcass.

Inferior Beef	s. d. s. d.	Small Pork	s. d. s. d.
Middling do.	3 6 3 8	Inferior Mutton . . .	4 2 4 8
Prime large do. . . .	3 10 4 2	Middling do.	3 8 4 2
Do. small do.	4 4 4 6	Prime do.	4 4 4 8
Large Pork	3 2 4 0	Veal	2 10 4 2
	— —	Lambs, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 2d.	— —

PRICES OF BUTTER, CHEESE, HAMS, &c.

Friesland per cwt.	s. s.	Cheshire (new) per cwt.	s. s.
Kiel	100 to 102	Cheddar	68 to 80
Dorset	100 104	Double Gloucester .	60 70
Carlow	— —	Single do.	60 70
Waterford	— —	York Hams (new) . .	76 84
Cork (new)	84 94	Westmoreland, do. .	72 82
Limerick (old)	— —	Irish do.	66 76
Sligo	— —	Wiltshire Bacon (green)	74 76
Fresh, per doz. 12s. 6d. 13s. 0d.	— —	Waterford	— —

BREAD.—The prices of Wheatens Bread in the Metropolis are from 9d. to 10d.; and Household do., 8d. to 9d. per 4lbs. loaf.

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Aug. 28.—The supplies of English potatoes continue seasonably good, and in excellent condition; but those of foreign are very limited. The demand is steady, as follows:—Regents 80s. to 95s., and Shaws 65s. to 75s. per ton. Last week's imports were 1 box from Lisbon, 60 from Amsterdam, 4 sacks from Guernsey, and 22 tons from Jersey.

SEEDS, Monday.—In Clover there is nothing doing. Rapeseed continues in moderate supply, and maintains its value. New Rye, for seed, is now in good supply and obtains good prices. The supply of new winter Tares is very limited as yet, and the fine to hand this morning obtained advanced rates. New Trifolium continues very scarce. New white Mustard seed was at market this morning, of good quality, and obtained good prices. New Trefolli is coming freely to hand, and the supplies of most other new seeds are on the increase. Their condition is tolerably good. On the whole a fair average business is doing at full prices. Cakes are selling on former terms. Linseed is cheaper to purchase.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, August 28.—The general account from the plantations of the state of the crop are unfavourable. The mould continues to make considerable ravages both in Mid Kent and Sussex, and the high winds of the last few have been prejudicial to the hops. The market has exhibited much animation, and many speculators' purchases have been made at prices fully equal to last week's rates.—Duty £50,000 to 55,000.

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 2.—Israel and the Pyramids; or Hebrew Life in Egypt.
 3.—The Dead Sea and its Explorers.
 4.—The Plagues of Egypt; embracing the Egyptian Life of Moses.
 5.—The Captivity and its Mementoes.
 6.—The Deluge; its Extent, and its Memorials.
 7.—The Exode; or Israel's Departure from Egypt.
 8.—Massada, and its Tragedy.

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STRONG BLACK TEA	2s. 8d.	2s. 10d.	3s. 0d.	RICH SOUCHONG TEA	3s. 2d.	3s. 4d.	3s. 8d.
BEST ASSAM PEKOE SOUCHONG TEA, of extraordinary quality and strength							4s. 0d.
STRONG GREEN TEA	2s. 8d.	3s. 0d.	3s. 4d.				
PRIME GUNPOWDER TEA	3s. 8d.	4s. 0d.		BEST MOYUNE GUNPOWDER			4s. 8d.
THE BEST PEARL GUNPOWDER, very choice			5s. 0d.				
GOOD COFFEE	11d.	11½d.	1s.	PRIME COFFEE	1s. 1d.	1s. 2d.	1s. 3d.
THE BEST MOCHA, and				THE BEST WEST INDIA COFFEES			1s. 4d.

All goods sent carriage free, by our own vans, if within eight miles. TEAS, COFFEES, and SPICES, sent carriage free to any Railway Station or Market-town in England, if to the value of 40s. or upwards.

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A General Price Current, containing great advantages in the purchase of TEA, COFFEE, and COLONIAL PRODUCE, sent post free on application. SUGARS ARE SUPPLIED AT MARKET PRICES.

CHICORY, LONDON, Saturday, August 26.—The continuance of severe restrictions upon the sale of Chicory has produced much inactivity in the demand for that article. However, we have no decline to notice in prices. An import of 204 bags has taken place from Hambro'.

Per ton.							
Foreign root (in £ s. d.)	10	10	15	Roasted & ground	15	0	20
Bond Harlingen (in £ s. d.)	10	10	15	English	30	0	36
Guernsey (free)	9	10	11	Foreign	26	0	28
York	9	10	11	Guernsey	26	0	28

WOOL, CITY, Monday.—The imports of wool into London last week amounted to 151 bags from Hambro', 24 from Madeira, 14 from Ostend, and 1,179 from Adelaide. As two more series of Colonial wool sales are expected to take place this week, the business doing is comparatively small. Prices, however, continue to be well supported. The market for British wool continues firm, but the business is comparatively limited, owing to the firmness on the part of holders. No doubt were parties willing to take present rates, large transactions would be the result. However, there is evidently room for a material advance in the quotations, when we consider the heavy fall which took place in them some time since. As dealers generally hold very light stocks, we are looking forward to higher terms.

	s. d.	s. d.
Down tegs	1 0½	1 1½
Half-breds	0 11½	1 0½
Ewes clothing	0 11	1 0
Kent Fleeces	1 0	1 1½
Combing Skins	0 11	1 1
Flannel Wool	0 11	1 1
Blanket Wool	0 8	1 1
Leicester Fleeces	0 11	1 0½

METALS, LONDON, Saturday, August 26.—British Tin has moved off steadily; East India is firm, at 114s. for Banca, and 110s. to 111s. for Straits. There is more doing in Spelter, at £21 15s. per ton on the spot. Scotch pig iron has met a dull market, and the price has declined to 81s. and 82s. per ton. Copper and Steel are firm.

COALS, MONDAY.—Factors readily maintained the late advance on all coals offered for sale. Haswell, 25s.; Stewart's, 25s.; South Hartlepool, 24s. 9d.; Russell Hutton's, 24s. 6d.; Belmont, 24s.; Kellie, 24s. 9d.; Lambton's, 24s. 9d.; Eden, 24s. 3d.; Plummer, 23s. 9d.; Tanfield, 15s. 9d.; Hartley's, 19s.—Fresh ships, 14s.

TALLOW, Monday, August 28.—We have only a moderate inquiry for all kinds of Tallow, and prices are a shade lower than on Monday last. To-day, P.Y.C., on the spot, is selling at 66s. 9d., and for delivery during the last three months, 67s. 6d. per cwt. Rough fat averaged 3s. 8d. per 8lbs.

Particulars of Tallow.

	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.
Stock	33,841	32,856	39,887	16,990	32,882
Price of Y.C. ..	37s. 6d. to 38s. 0d.	39s. 0d. to 39s. 6d.	41s. 0d. to 41s. 6d.	42s. 0d. to 42s. 6d.	43s. 0d. to 43s. 6d.
Delivery last week ..	1,938	1,353	2,433	1,775	1,369
Ditto from 1st June ..	16,857	17,216	15,929	19,247	14,443
Arrival last week ..	1,491	1,213	1,162	1,730	1,743
Ditto from 1st June ..	15,074	13,549	14,788	12,912	11,325
Price of Town ..	38s. 0d.	39s. 6d.	40s. 3d.	42s. 9d.	43s. 6d.

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS, Saturday, August 26.

Market Hides, 56 to 64 lbs.	0	3	to	0	3½	prlb.
Ditto 64 to 72 lbs.	0	3½	to	0	4	"
Ditto 72 to 80 lbs.	0	3½	to	0	4	"
Ditto 80 to 88 lbs.	0	3½	to	0	4	"
Ditto 88 to 96 lbs.	0	3½	to	0	4	"
Horse Hides	6	6	to	0	0	each.
Calf Skins, light	2	0	to	3	0	"
Ditto, full	6	0	to	0	0	"
Polled Sheep	2	10	to	3	6	"
Half-breeds	2	8	to	3	0	"
Downs	2	2	to	2	8	"
Lambs	2	6	to	4	0	"

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, August 26.—Peaches, Nectarines, and Apricots, are still well supplied, as are also Plums. Apples and Pears, both English and French, are plentiful. Among the latter are some good samples of Jargonelle and Beurre d'Amanlis. Filberts are coming in very plentifully. Cucumbers vary from 3d. to 6d. each. Some Spanish Onions have just made their appearance. Carrots and Turnips are cheaper. Potatoes are from 5s. to 10s. higher per ton than they were last week. Radishes may be had at 1d. to 2d. per bunch, Lettuce at 9d. to 1s. per score, and Tomatoes at from 1s. to 2s. a dozen. Cut flowers consist of Pelargoniums, Fuschias, Heaths, Carnations, Pinks, and Roses.

COTTON, LIVERPOOL, August 14.—The market closed with a tame but steady feeling, holders exhibiting less desire to press sales. The advices from the United States, per Canada, yesterday, from New York, to the 15th, do not appear to have exercised much influence on the market. The sales amount to between 6,000 and 7,000 bales; 1,000 for export and on speculation, and the remainder by the trade, the market closing with a quiet, steady feeling.

PRODUCE MARKET.

MINCING-LANE, August 29.

SUGAR.—The market has opened with a dull appearance, and a decline of 6d. has been established on all qualities except very good and fine, which have about sustained previous rates, and the

amount of business has been small, the trade buying very sparingly; 400 hds. of West India only sold, 350 of which were in public sale; Barbadoes, 81s. 6d. to 37s. 6d.; Jamaica, 81s. to 33s. 6d.; 1,700 bags Mauritius offered, half only found buyers; 1,800 bags Bengal also offered; 400 only sold. Foreign for delivery has been in good demand; five cargoes of Havannah (about 7,000 boxes) sold the last two days afloat, 21s. 9d. to 23s., which prices were a shade in favour of the buyers. The refined market has been dull, but general quotations are unaltered. Grocery lumps, 44s. to 49s.

COFFEE.—140 casks of plantation Ceylon were offered in public sale, and chiefly sold at last week's prices, 54s. 6d. to 59s. 6d.; 800 bags native Ceylon were also offered and bought in at 44s. 6d. for want of buyers at previous rates; 700 bags of Madras were also bought in, 56s.

TEA.—No business of importance reported to-day.

RICE.—This article continues dull of sale.

RUM.—The market is dull and drooping; proofs, East India and West India, 1s. 11d. to 2s. 2d., according to quality.

SPICES.—There have not been any public sales to-day.

COTTON.—300 bales sold at previous rates.

COCHINEAL sold at full prices at a shade advance.

IRON.—Scotch pig quoted 82s. 6d. to 83s.

TALLOW.—A further decline has taken place, and it is quoted 66s. 6d. on the spot.

SALTETTER.—We are without transactions of importance to report; the market continues dull.

Advertisements.

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PATENT, for valuable and extraordinary improvements in the most powerful and brilliant Telescopes, Camp, Opera, Race-course, and Perspective Glasses, to know the distance of objects viewed through them—of great importance to the Army, Navy, and others.—Messrs. S. and B. SOLOMONS, Opticians, 29, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly (opposite the Royal Hotel). These Telescopes possess such extraordinary powers that some, three inches and a-half, with an extra eye-piece, will show distinctly Jupiter's Moons, Saturn's Ring, and the double Stars. With the same Telescope can be seen a person's countenance three miles and a-half distant, and an object from sixteen to twenty miles; they supersede every other kind for the Waistcoat-pocket, and are of larger and all sizes, with increasing powers accordingly. The Royal Exhibition, 1851.—Small glass for the Waistcoat-pocket. A valuable newly-invented very small powerful Waistcoat-pocket glass, the size of a walnut, by which a person can be seen and known a mile-and-a-half distant; they answer every purpose on the Race-course, at the Opera-houses, country scenery and ships are clearly seen at twelve or fourteen miles; they are invaluable for Shooting, Deer Stalking, Yachting, to Sportsmen, Gentlemen, Gamekeepers, and Tourists. Opera, Camp, Race-course, and Perspective Glasses with wonderful powers; an object can be clearly seen from ten to twelve miles distant. Newly-invented Spectacles, immediately they are placed before extremely imperfect vision, every object becomes clear and distinct, the most aged, defective sight is brought to its youthful, natural, and original state.

DEAFNESS.—NEW DISCOVERY.—THE ORGANIC VIBRATOR, an extraordinary powerful, small, newly-invented instrument for deafness, entirely different from all others, to surpass anything of the kind that has been, or probably ever can be produced. Being of the same colour as the skin, is not perceptible; it enables deaf persons to hear distinctly at church and at public assemblies; the unpleasant sensation of singing noises in the ears is entirely removed; and it affords all the assistance that possibly could be desired.—29, ALBEMARLE-STREET, PICCADILLY. Observe, opposite the York Hotel.

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—Invalids are solicited to send to Mr. W. H. HALSE, of 22, Brunswick-square, London, for his pamphlet on Medical Galvanism, which will be forwarded gratis, on receipt of two stamps for postage. Terms One Guinea a week.

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MEDICINE, INCONVENIENCE or EXPENSE, by DU BARRY'S delicious REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, saves fifty times its cost in other means of cure and is the natural remedy which has obtained 50,000 testimonials of cures from the Right Hon. the Lord Stuart de Decies, Archdeacon Stuart de Ross, and other parties, of indigestion (dyspepsia), constipation, and diarrhoea, nervousness, biliousness, liver complaint, flatulency, distension, palpitation of the heart, nervous headache, deafness, noises in the head and ears, excruciating pains in almost every part of the body, chronic inflammation, cancer and ulceration of the stomach, irritation of the kidneys and bladder, gravel, stone, erysipelas, eruptions of the skin, impurities and poverty of the blood, scrofula, consumption, dropsy, rheumatism, gout, heartburn, nausea and sickness during pregnancy, after eating, or at sea, low spirits, spasms, cramps, epileptic fits, spleen, general debility, asthma, coughs, inquietude, sleeplessness, involuntary blushing, paralysis, tremors, dislike to society, unfitness for study, loss of memory, delusions, vertigo, blood to the head, exhaustion, melancholy, groundless fear, indecision, wretchedness, thoughts of self-destruction, and many other complaints. It is, moreover, the best food for infants and invalids generally, is it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion, and nervous and muscular energy to the most enfeebled.

BARRY, DU BARRY, & Co., 77, Regent-street, London.

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UKASE BY THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

Russian Consulate General, London, Dec. 2, 1847

The Consul General has been ordered to inform Messrs. Barry Du Barry and Co., that the Revalenta Arabica that they had sent to His Majesty the Emperor, has, by imperial permission, been forwarded to the Minister of the Imperial Palace.

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